The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1892. NO. 14

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

A LEGEND.

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing
I had half forgot,
And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah, well,
it matters not.
It is said in heaven, at twilight, a great bell
softly swings,
And man may listen and hearken to the wonderful music that rings,
If he put from his heart's inner chamber all
the passion, pain and strife,
Heartache and weary longing that throb in
the pulses of life—
If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all
thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell
of the angels rings.
And I think there lies in this legend, if we
open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend, to
you and to me.
Let us look in our hearts and question, Can
pure thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already the dwelling of
thoughts of sin?
So then, let us ponder a little; let us look in
our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels could ring for
us—you and me.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Interesting and Instructive Catechism for Children, as Well as Grown People.

1. What is the primaary object of a flag?

Ans. The primary object of a flag is to denote nationality.

2. Do all nations have the same form of flag?

Ans. Each nation has its own peculiar form and colors.

3. Is the use of flags of early, or of recent, date?

Ans. Probably of very early date.

4. What leads you to think so?

Ans. During the wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness they were ordered to pitch every man "by his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house."

5. What is the meaning of the word flag?

Ans. That which flags or hangs down loosely.

6. When was the first U. S. flag having the stars and stripes adopted by Congress?

Ans. January 14, 1777.

7. Out of what was it made?

Ans. Out of a soldier's white shirt, an old blue overcoat, and a red flannel petticoat.

8. When was it first hoisted?

Ans. It was first hoisted by our army at Fort Stanwix, N. J., 1777. (During Burgoyne's campaign.)

9. Who first raised this flag at sea?

Ans. Captain Paul Jones.

10. What important act was passed by Congress April 4th, 1817.

Ans. An Act to establish the flag of the United States.

11. What was enacted?

Ans. That from and after the 4th of July, 1818, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 20 stars, white in a blue field. 2. On the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such additions shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.

12. Where in our flag is the blue field located?

Ans. It is located in the upper corner next to the flag-staff.

13. How many stars are now in this field?

Ans. There should be forty-four.

14. How many red stripes are there?

Ans. There are seven red stripes.

15. How many white stripes.

Ans. There are six white stripes.

16. What do the stars represent?

Ans. The stars represent union.

17. What do they teach?

Ans. They teach that in union there is strength. "United we stand; divided, we fall."

18. What do the thirteen stripes represent?

Ans. They represent the thirteen original states.

19. Tell about the colors: What does the white represent?

Ans. The white is an emblem of purity and modesty.

20. What does the red represent?

Ans. The red represents the blood of our forefathers shed in the struggle for liberty, as well as that poured out by our fathers and brothers in defense of union and liberty.

31. What can you say of the blue?

Ans. The blue is the emblem of a tender and delicate sentiment, nourished by hope.

22. What was the name given to the Confederate flag?

Ans. The Confederate flag was called the "Stars and Bars," to distinguish it from the "Stars and Stripes."

23. How many stripes or bars were on the Confederate flag?

Ans. It had three very broad stripes, the middle one white, the two others red.

37. How many stars did it have?

Ans. At first it contained seven stars and later, eleven, white stars—representing the number of Confederate States—arranged in a circle.

25. When a flag is hoisted half-mast high, what does it signify.

Ans. It is a mark of mourning.

26. When it is hoisted upside down, what does it mean?

Ans. It forms a signal of distress.

27. What does a white flag betoken?

Ans. It is a flag of truce, and shows a desire to surrender, or to communicate with the enemy.

28. What does a yellow flag indicate?

Ans. It indicates that there is sickness of a dangerous character on board the vessel which bears it.

29. What does a red flag signify?

Ans. A red flag is a sign of defiance and an invitation to battle.

30. A black flag?

Ans. A black flag indicates that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished.

31. What other flags were used in the early history of our country.

Ans. When Washington took command of the army at Cambridge he raised the English flag with 13 red and white stripes added.

There was also a flag called the Pine Tree Flag of the navy. The tall tree pointing upward indicated an "Appeal to Heaven."

There is still another flag called the Rattlesnake Flag, bearing the warning, "Don't Tread on Me."—*Volunteer.*

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Comsumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitic, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can all ways be depended upon. Lrial Bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle, at T. M. Logan's.

The Right Place for a Saloon.

Where is the right place for a saloon? Where is the saloon wanted? If not the fashionable mercantile establishments, what other kinds of business are likely to be helped by the proximity of gin-mills? Let some one name them. Is it the baker, the tailor, the shoe-maker, the butcher, the milliner, the book-seller? Do any of these find it of any particular advantage to their trade to have a grog seller come and open up a shop beside them? What surroundings are necessary in order to justify the opening of resorts for loafers, of drunkard mills, of dens for the propagation of vice and crime? What neighborhood shall be selected for the establishment of places for the debauchment of men, for the destruction of families, for the making of paupers and felons? Which is the worst, to open a saloon within two hundred feet of a church or school, or to open one next door to a home, in front of a home, over a home, or under a home? What is there that should make a grog-shop a stench in the nostrils of the public on one street and a sweet-smelling savor on another? What should make it an ugly blot on the landscape in one locality and a thing of beauty in another? Is a saloon on Fifth Avenue calculated to do greater harm than a beer-dive on Mulberry Street? If the wealthy and powerful cannot endure the presence of the grog-shop, why will they thrust them on the poor and weak? Are the tenement districts—the homes of those already deep down in poverty, squalor and misery—are these the proper places to set the saloon? Are they needed here to help men live purer lives, to make happier homes, to strengthen the weak, to cheer the downcast, to guide the erring? Who shall take upon himself the responsibility of declaring where the people shall be cursed with the presence of grog-shops, and where they shall not be cursed? These, it seems to us, are the practical questions, and we should have them answered.—*New York Observer.*

"The Devil to Pay!"

The phrase, "The devil to pay," is not so profane in its origin nor so illegitimate as some might suppose. In every printing-office is a youthful specimen of humanity who cannot be understandingly designated to the craft without borrowing the Plutonic appellative. The phrase in question doubtless originated in a printing-office on the occasion of the Saturday night's settlement of weekly accounts. The publisher, with a scant purse, receives the ominous call from his foreman.

"Well, John, how is it? What must I pay you to-night?"

"Typus wants five dollars, and Shootingstick wants four, and columnrule says he must have seven."

"You'll clean me out entirely. My subscribers haven't done a thing at paying up this week. But, let's see. Yes, here's the money."

"And, sir, I should like a few dollars for myself."

"That's bad. But here you have it—all I've got."

"But, sir, you forgot—*there's the devil to pay.*"

And can we wonder that hereafter, when the poor publisher wished to particularly emphasive what he deemed to be a perfect crusher in the way of business, he borrowed this significant phrase.

Supt. Rudy's Report.

The following is a copy of County Superintendent Rudy's report to the State Superintendent.

TO HON. D. J. WALLER, JR., SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HARRISBURG, PA.

In submitting this my second annual report, I have nothing startling to offer. We have been moving quietly along during the year, yet we believe, in lines of progress. Our teachers are coming to realize more and more the necessity for that thorough preparation so essential to success in teaching. In proof whereof, we cite the fact of a largely increased attendance of our teachers at the normal schools. This ought to mean better qualified teachers, a higher standard, and better salaries. And we are glad to note that in a number of districts the salary has been increased and the term lengthened.

Every year a number of our best teachers leave us because they can do better elsewhere. We are driving them away while, in all justice to our schools and the community at large, we ought to be offering inducements to retain them. We ought to be satisfied with nothing but the best.

Two new houses were built during the year and a number of others so substantially repaired as to make them as good as new. Stone-slate blackboards were placed in a number of houses also.

Where the experiment of free text-books was tried last year it proved eminently successful, and now we hope to see a general advance along the whole line in regard to free text-books. We believe it is the proper solution to this vexed problem.

The county institute was the educational event of the year. All the teachers of the county were in attendance, but five. The different sessions were well attended by citizens, the large hall at times being crowded, and much interest and enthusiasm were manifested throughout the week.

Nine local institutes were held throughout the county during the school term. These were well attended and were productive of much good. If our teachers, as a body, could realize more fully what a potent factor is the Local institute in educating public sentiment, we would have no "stay away" teachers who fail to realize that it is their privilege as well as their obligation to assist in carrying on this work.

During the week of county institute the directors of the county met and formed a permanent organization. This is a move in the right direction and we hope much good may result therefrom. Agitation brings the solution to many a difficult question, and the directors by meeting and discussing the questions that most nearly concern our educational interests, may be able to bring about splendid results.

We desire to call the attention of directors and patrons to the following suggestions looking to the further improvements of our schools: Aim to secure the very best teachers, irrespective of relationship, church, or anything else save quality. Look carefully after the outbuildings and surroundings. Endeavor to secure much needed apparatus. Fence and improve the school grounds. Don't fail to visit the schools.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness received from directors, teachers, patrons, the press and Department of Public Instruction.

Respectfully submitted,
S. G. RUDY, CO. SUPT.,
Hunt. Co., Pa.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough" Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

Sailors' Pets.

The sailors, particularly those on board our iron-clad men-of-war, are very partial to having pets at sea with them. This custom is not commonly forbidden by the commanding officers, for the life of a sailor is at best but a lonely and monotonous one, and he requires the companionship and recreation that are afforded by the presence of some animal. Some one of these pets is usually the favorite, and is acknowledged by all, from captain down to cabin boy, as a mascot.

The mascot of the Baltimore is a goat. When she was put in commission he was duly entered on the vessel's papers as "William Goat." He is an old salt, having been in Uncle Sam's navy since he was a kid. He will only consent to go ashore when the first cutter is lowered for "His Goatship," and he listens to the service every Sunday morning in as exemplary a manner as any of the other tars.

On board the Richmond at one time a hog was kept as a mascot. He had a bath every morning and always presented a neat appearance. His principal amusement consisted in pacing the deck with all the precision and dignity of an officer of the guard. He became almost too fat to move and was allowed to die a natural death. The sentiment of his shipmates is well expressed in these lines:

As for eating a rasher
Of what they took pride in,
They'd as soon think of eating
The pan it was fried in.

Monkeys are very common on board ships plying in tropical and semi-tropical waters. The Yorktown, the Yantic and many other ships carry mastiffs. Some carry cats, and Cape pigeons are pets on the vessels of the Pacific squadron. The Chicago, the flagship of the white squadron, has a pet parrot that has one very bad fault for a seagoing bird. It has learned several words of command, and can imitate the voice of nearly every officer on board. Its delight is to yell out, when the men are at dinner, "All the first cutters!"—and accompanying the words with on excellent imitation of the boatswain's pipe—and see the crew come tumbling up from below.

When the Thetis was in the Arctic seas she had a seal for a pet, but soon tired of it. It would do nothing but eat seven meals a day, bathe in a tub and lie on its side to be scratched and petted. All attempts to educate it or to make a learned seal of it resulted in most dismal failure.

A similar effort on the part of the officers of the Bear, who tried to make a pet of an Arctic bear cub which they had caught, resulted in a like failure. The cub allowed no familiarity of any kind, but would walk up and down the deck, looking straight ahead and growling and gnawing at everything that came in its way.—New York Herald.

Eyesight SAVED.

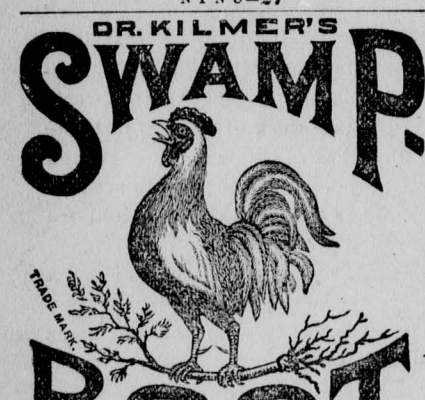
"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I began giving him **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,** which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

Clifford Blackman.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

NYNU—27

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KILLED BY A STORM.

A Fierce Cyclone Plays Havoc in Several States.

Lives Lost and Buildings Wrecked in South New Jersey.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over lower New Jersey, doing immense damage and causing loss of life. The three-story residence of Robert Hamilton in Gloucester was blown down, and Mr Hamilton and his family were buried in the ruins. Hamilton was instantly killed, and his two daughters, aged ten and nineteen years respectively, were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

After they were extricated from the mass of broken timber they were taken to the hospital, where the physicians found that the elder girl's limb was broken so badly that amputation was necessary. She was also injured internally, and it was feared she would not be able to survive the shock of the amputation.

The storm swept down Froguhagen's pavilion. Patrick Highland, of Philadelphia, who was in the pavilion, was instantly killed by being buried under the heavy beams of the structure. The toboggan slide, the carousal and Haggerty's pavilion were torn to pieces. Several people were injured, James and Edward Reddington, brothers, tin roofers, who were working on the roof of a new home at Haddonfield, were blown from the building and seriously injured. They were taken to the hospital.

A big window in the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception was blown in. Holbert & Thornbeck's mill was unroofed and badly damaged. The building of the Camden Water Works was unroofed.

In Camden, N. J., houses were unroofed, fences blown down, and the grain and hay in the fields were mowed down as if by a reaper. Trees were uprooted and carried away. People had to flee for their lives to escape being hit by the falling debris from buildings.

The storm did great damage in Moorestown, N. J., and vicinity. Several buildings were badly damaged. Two workmen were injured and a man was killed at Palmyra.

Farmers in the vicinity of Burlington, N. J., suffered severely from the storm. Apple orchards and growing crops suffered the most. The orchards of Samuel H. Creeley were almost entirely stripped of leaves and fruit. Large limbs were torn off and many of the trees uprooted. A corn field, not far from the orchard, was almost entirely cleared, the stalks being cut off close to the ground. Several large trees on the lawn in front of Walter Davis's house were blown down and his barn and out buildings wrecked.

In Atlantic City, N. J., the streets were flooded and the electric cars were blocked. The Hotel Edison was struck by lightning and the terror of the villagers and summer residents was added to by the clanging of the fire bells. The hotel was badly damaged and the fire had secured considerable headway before the department arrived. The flames were soon gotten under control. John Meyer's fine cottage on the Penrose tract, the structure of Pain & Sons' exhibition of Sardanapalus, the pavilion on the ocean pier and the toboggan shoot at the Sea View excursion grounds were blown down.

Great damage by wind and lightning was reported in the adjacent country. The yachts in the harbor suffered severely, many of them being blown from their anchorage and beached. Several smaller ones were capsized.

During the storm lightning struck the house of James Lolly at West Ocean Grove, N. J., shattering it badly. Mrs. Lolly was struck by a falling brick from the chimney as she rushed out into the yard. The back of her head and neck was so badly cut that her recovery was thought doubtful.

The Berwick Inn, at Avon-by-the-Sea, was struck by lightning and severely damaged by the storm. The bolt crashed through the kitchen, breaking crockery and stunning the cook. A. H. Robinson, an Asbury Park plumber, who was working in a room next to the kitchen, was rendered unconscious. The cottage of C. C. Halsey, of New York, was also struck and the inmates stunned.

The damage done by the storm at Spring Lake was considerable. The residence of G. A. Rumsey, of Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and the building and furniture damaged. The wind carried the Melrose, a large boarding house, off its foundations. The colored Methodist Church was nearly demolished by the force of the wind.

A terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and heavy wind, passed over Philadelphia, Penn. John Jenkins and George Soley, John Clymer and Patrick Furlong, who were working in a brick yard at Twenty-fifth and Cumberland streets, took refuge beneath a shed. Suddenly a blinding sheet of flame seemed to envelope Jenkins, and a strong sulphurous odor filled the air. Jenkins stood perfectly rigid for a moment and then fell back on the floor dead. The others were stunned, but all three have nearly recovered.

A severe electrical storm passed over Pottsville, Penn. In the northwestern part of Schuylkill County it was accompanied by large hail and great damage was done to fruit trees, grain, and vegetables. At Llewellyn, Penn., lightning struck the houses of Lewis Zimmerman and William Bush and badly shattered them Over forty persons were shocked in that little hamlet and several of them were rendered unconscious. Henry C. Dillman, Isaac Morgan and Harry Evans received serious injuries. The storm was one of the worst ever experienced in that section.

A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning, struck Baltimore, Md. Many roofs were lifted and pedestrians were thrown to the ground.

A thunder, lightning and wind storm, accompanied by tremendous hailstones and heavy rain, struck Winsted, Conn. It blew down trees, broke telegraph wires, washed out the highways and damaged crops. It was feared that the hail had ruined the tobacco crop. In Torrington, Conn., a cyclone with immense hailstones did $60,000 damage. Houses belonging to William Clinton, J. A. Palmer and Joseph Deloy were blown down, and barns, chimneys and trees were blown over. Four children of Joseph Deloy, in his house, were injured. Great damage is reported from villages near Torrington to trees and crops.

Ira Hayner's barn, wagon-house and shed, at Brunswick Centre, N. J., were destroyed by fire, the barn having been struck by lightning. The Delaware and Hudson freighthouse, at Moors Junction, N. Y. wss also struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

IN accordance with an arrangement made by the late George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, N. H., the exact spot on which stood the house in which Daniel Webster was born has been marked by a huge boulder. By the side of this has been erected a staff fifty feet high, from which on pleasant days a flag of large size will float.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THIRTEEN of the Jersey City (N. J.) ballot-box stuffers were sent to State Prison and seven to the Penitentiary.

HENRY WELD FULLER, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, died at the home of his son, in New Rochelle, N. Y., a few days ago, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Fuller was born in Augusta, Me.

A VIOLENT storm damaged many buildings in Williamsport, Penn.

COMMENCEMENT exercise were held at Yale, Harvard and Amherst Colleges.

MRS. SUSAN SEWELL, twenty-two years of age, threw her nine-months-old babe out of a four story window at Boston, Mass., and then jumped from the window herself. Both were killed.

PROFESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT, for many years head of the Columbia College Law School, died suddenly at his summer home, Clinton, N. Y. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., on July 18, 1822.

THE fire-cracker mill of the Hazardville Powder Company's works at Hazardville, Conn., was demolished by an explosion, and Dennis Bailey, the only workman in the building at the time, was instantly killed.

THE Grand Jury of Orange County, which has been considering the Port Jervis (N. Y.) lynching case, completed its duty. Three indictments were found. One against President O. B. Howell for criminal neglect of his official duties.

THE Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Bridge was purchased by John W. Brock, of Philadelphia, for $2,500,000 for the Reading Railroad.

A "MOONSHINING" establishment was raided in South Brooklyn, N. Y. The men escaped through a tunnel and by jumping into Gowanus Canal. The still had a capacity of several hundred gallons per day.

WHILE workmen were laying the stone abutments to a railroad bridge at Providence, R. I., the bank above them caved in, burying alive four of them.

THE Chautauqua (N. Y.) Assembly opened for the nineteenth season of summer work.

THE Homestead Iron Works of Carnegie, Phipps & Company in Pittsburg were closed owing to a threatened strike. Nearly 4000 workmen were locked out.

South and West.

THE joint Democratic caucus at Baton Rouge, La., decided to postpone the election of the United States Senator to the session of 1893, but will ballot daily to the close of the present session.

RUSSELL WELLS, aged twenty, son of Professor S. C. Wells, of Roanoke College, and Armistead Watson, aged eighteen, son of A. C. Watson, of Marlin, Texas, were killed by lightning at Salem, Va.

JOHN E. THORNTON was hanged in the United States Jail at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of his daughter Laura in a fit of drunkenness. Henry Block, colored, the murderer of George Smith, was hanged in the courtyard at Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE Indiana Republican Convention at Fort Wayne placed Governor Chase at the head of their State ticket.

TOM LILLARD, colored, was dragged from the jail at Woodbury, Tenn., and strung up to a limb by an armed mob of 200 men. Lillard lay in wait for Miss McKnight, a highly respected young woman, and outraged her.

A CYCLONE at Fort Yates, South Dakota, killed four Sioux Indians and wounded several others.

THE building and stock of the Schwabacher Brothers at Seattle, Washington, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $400,000.

REV. SHELBY HARDY and two daughters were killed by lightning near Ridgeville, Tenn.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building at Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people under the debris. J. H. C. Winston, owner of the building, and two colored men were killed and seven colored men badly hurt.

BANKRUPTCY has at last reached the World's Columbian Commission at Chicago, Ill. Every cent of the appropriation has been exhausted.

S. D. MORROW, Mrs. Lesser and Miss Lesser were killed in a railroad wreck at Althernier, Ark., and a dozen people were injured.

THREE colored men, who assaulted white women near Colmes Neill, Texas, while on their way to Woodville Jail were met by a party of masked men and shot and killed.

JOHN DONNELLY, a colored man, has been lynched near Little Rock, Ark., by a mob of 200 men of his own race.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, was damaged $50,000 by fire. A heavy rain only prevented the entire town from being destroyed.

BY the upsetting of a skiff in the Delogny Crevasse, above New Orleans, La., four persons were drowned—a brother and a sister of Dr. Himel, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, and Miss Hamlie and Angele Lambert.

Washington.

THE President's message, replying to the resolution of inquiry as to reciprocity negotiations with Mexico and other countries, has been laid before the Senate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCCOOK, commanding the Department of Arizona, has been summoned to Washington to confer with the authorities regarding military affairs in that department.

EXTENSIONS of the free list for American goods imported into Cuba and Port Rico were announced in a proclamation by the President.

THE President has set aside a tract of land containing 28,880 acres on the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations, Oklahoma, as a wood reservation for the military post at Fort Sill.

THE President has directed Major-General Schofield to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence of Secretary of War Elkins, whenever, during such illness or absence, the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent.

MR. LACEY, Controller of the Currency, has severed his official connection with the Treasury Department and will go almost immediately to Chicago to assume his new duties as President of the Bankers' National Bank of that city.

THE President approved the joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892.

THE Senate and House, in view of the fact that not one of the appropriation bills has yet been signed by the President, which is unprecedented in the history of the country, passed a joint resolution extending the present appropriations for the expenses of the Government to July 15. The President promptly signed the resolution.

SECRETARY J. W. FOSTER visited the State Department and began at once the transaction of business. There was no ceremony whatever. Most of the foreign Ministers called at the Department during the day to pay their respects to the new official.

COMMODORE RAMSAY, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been designated to act as Secretary of the Navy during the temporary absence of Secretary Tracy and Assistant Secretary Soley.

Foreign.

THE British Parliament was dissolved; the Queen's speech was read in both houses.

THERE is almost a panic in Irish securities, including railway and bank stocks, owing to the fear that Home Rule will gain the day in the coming election.

THE supposed intention of the German Government to prosecute Prince Bismarck for his recent utterances caused a sensation throughout the Empire.

HEAVY storms have prevailed in England, doing great damage to crops.

AT the Crystal Palace, London, England, Captain Dale, the well known aeronaut, invited any who desired to accompany him in his voyage in the air. Several volunteered and the balloon started. Suddenly the balloon burst with a noise like the discharge of a huge cannon. The aeronaut fell to the ground dead, and three of the passengers were fatally injured.

A BOAT containing a pleasure party of eight capsized in the River Ems at Warendorf, Prussian Westphalia, and six were drowned.

THE Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, died a few days ago of blood poisoning, in London.

THE Norwegian Ministry has resigned because the King would not consent to separate foreign representation for Norway.

A SCARLET FEVER epidemic prevails in London, England. Already 2360 cases have been reported.

GLADSTONE began his Midlothian campaign, making his first speech before an enormous audience at Edinburgh. There were several election riots in Ireland, in one of which Dr. Tanner was assaulted by the Parnellites.

THE steamship Trave arrived at Southampton, England, with confirmation of the wreck of the ship Fred. B. Taylor, and the loss of two of her crew. She cut that vessel in two in mid-ocean.

LATER NEWS.

MANY employes at the Philadelphia (Penn.) Mint were discharged because the appropriation is exhausted.

MRS. CHESTER BULLIS, of Steven's Mills, in Troy, Vt., was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her twelve-year-old son.

THE extensive operations in iron and steel formerly conducted at and around Pittsburg, Penn., under fifteen firms' names, will hereafter be conducted by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The capital will be $25,000,000, and the consolidated concern will employ 40,000 men.

SEVEN more ballot box stuffers were sent to the State Prison by Judge Lippincott in Jersey City, N. J.

YALE'S crew defeated Harvard's on the Thames, at New London, Conn., the wearers of the blue covered the four-mile course in twenty minutes and forty-eight seconds, while the crimsons crossed the line just fifty-four seconds later. Yale freshmen beat Columbia and Harvard freshmen.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention at Topeka nominated A. W. Smith for Governor on the fifth ballot. R. Moore was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the third ballot.

IN the central and northern parts of Kansas, it is said, at least 20,000 farm hands are needed. The wheat crop this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the State. The corn crop will also exceed any former yield.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, was officially notified by Lazelle County officials that people would perish there of starvation unless provisions be sent immediately.

L. A. DENT, who was Secretary Blaine's private secretary, has been appointed to act in that capacity for the present Secretary of State.

THE Inman Line steamer City of Chicago ran into a cliff on the southwest coast of Ireland. The passengers and mails were saved.

CHOLERA continues to advance in Trans-Caspian, Russia. Many deaths are reported. The number of cases of cholera in the outskirts of Paris is increasing; quarantine has been established against the plague.

THE LABOR WORLD.

FARM help is in great demand in North Dakota.

THE Calfornia miners are endeavoring to secure a uniform code of mine signals.

THE building trades of Chicago were seriously affected by reason of the heavy rains.

GRAVEL roofers in Chicago won an eight-hour working day after a strike of a few hours.

GANGS of Japanese are now employed by railroad construction companies in the Northwest.

ORGANIZED labor in Toledo, Ohio, has gained every contest it entered into during the last two years.

THERE is an increased employment of labor in a large number of factories in the New England States.

IT is probable that three or perhaps four ship yards will be established on the Lakes during the next twelve months.

THERE is a noticeable improvement in the smaller industries, west of the Mississippi River, growing out of the favorable agricultural conditions.

THE granite lockout in the stone industry in the New England States and the sympathetic strike of pavers and rammers in New York City entered upon its eleventh week with the men as firm as ever.

OF the 11,000,000 women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial pursuits and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. In the silk industry, for instance, there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen admitted 1133 new members in May, and charters were granted to nine new local unions. The receipts for the beneficiary fund were $41,401. The sum of $41,000 was paid for death and benefit claims.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED IN 1810.
THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 35c., six, $2. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

TAKE Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, bouyancy of body.

GOOD DIGESTION,
regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25c.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE.
Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and picture and description of all the Fair buildings. Authentic and as good as those sold for 50 cts. We send it free if you mention this paper and ask for free plat of four $150 lots on $4 monthly payments at GRIFFITH, Chicago's coming factory suburb, if you also promise to show the plat to five other persons. Will you do it? Write to-day.
JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 490 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

A SICK LIVER

is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded — PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing **RADWAY'S PILLS;** mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the degrangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box.—Sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MONEY IN GROWING MUSHROOMS

More money in them for less outlay than any other crop. Any one with a cellar or stable can raise them. Our Primer & Price-list tells the whole story. Free. Send for it. A brick of our celebrated English Mushroom Spawn mailed, post-paid, for 25c. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

KILLER.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you eat, quiet when you read and the comforts of a nap in the morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results

FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO.,
ST. ALBANS, VT.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

Send to 319 W. 45th St., N.Y., for Samples of

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

General John W. Foster Appointed Secretary of State.

The New Cabinet Minister's Long Diplomatic Experience.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The President, a few days ago, sent to the United States Senate the name of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State in succession to James G. Blaine.

Soon after the nomination was received by the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, an executive session was held to consider the nomination. It was at once confirmed, a most unusual compliment to the nominee, one which has heretofore been extended only to Senators sitting in the body, when nominated to office by the President.

The President that same afternoon signed Secretary Foster's commission.

Sketch of His Career.

The Hon. John W. Foster has been for some years past practising law in Washington. His chief work is in the domain of international law, in which he is conceded to be an expert. He has been three times appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States in foreign countries, being once accredited to Mexico, again to Russia, and a third time to Spain.

Mr. Foster was born in Pike County, Indiana, on March 2, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of the State, and afterward went through the State University of Indiana, where he graduated in 1855.

Then Mr. Foster studied law at Harvard University, and returning home began the practice of his profession at Evansville. He had already made his mark among the young lawyers of Indiana when the Civil War broke out.

He at once volunteered for service and was appointed Major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers. After seeing some hard fighting he rose to the full rank of Colonel.

In General Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee Colonel Foster headed a brigade of cavalry, and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. At the end of the war he was a Brigadier-General by brevet. His chief services during the war were with the Western army of Grant and Sherman.

After General Foster settled down to civil life again he edited the Evansville Daily Journal. In 1869 he was made postmaster of that city. His first prominent political office was the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee of Indiana in 1872.

In 1873 General Foster was appointed by President Grant to be Minister to Mexico. At the expiration of General Grant's term of office Mr. Hayes reappointed him.

General Foster went to Russia as Minister in 1880, and held that office until late in the year 1881, when he resigned and came home, owing to the pressure of urgent private business.

In 1883 General Foster was appointed Minister for the third time, on this occasion being sent to Spain. This nomination was made by President Arthur at the desire of Secretary Frelinghuysen, who wished to avail himself of General Foster's knowledge of international law to negotiate a treaty with Spain involving many delicate points about naturalization. Since his return from Spain General Foster has resumed his practice in Washington.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Many Shut Downs Caused by a Failure to Sign the Scale.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Penn., says: The iron and steel mills throughout the district have closed and everything is at a standstill, because of the failure of the manufacturers to sign the Amalgamated Association wage scale. The number of iron and steel mills that closed down is estimated at about 400. Of the 400 nearly 300 are situated west of the Allegheny Mountains. These employed upward of 100,000 men. The number of glass factories which are not in operation is placed at 200, and the men idle are estimated at nearly 50,000. There are, beyond doubt, more idle men in Pittsburg and vicinity than there has been at any one time for the past fifteen years. With the various iron and glass plants idle, the South Side presented an odd appearance. It was a complete shut down. Every mill has suspended, and there are 30,000 men idle in that part of Pittsburg.

Over one thousand rolling mill employes in Philadelphia, Penn., struck because their employers refused to sign the scale of wages that has been in force for several years past. The firms affected are Hughes & Patterson and Gaulbert, McFadden & Casey.

A refusal to sign the Amalgamated Association scale led 150 employes of the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills Company in St. Louis, Mo., to quit work.

The Union Rolling Mill at Cleveland, Ohio, shut down owing to the trouble between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association.

The Premier Steel Works at Indianapolis, Ind., employing 300 hands, refused to accept the scale and shut down.

As a result of the recent flood in the Mississippi region the railroads centering in East St. Louis, Ill., have decided to increase at least two feet the height of their tracks for a distance of two miles which is beyond the height reached by the water.

It is confidently expected that there will be 60,000 men in line at the forthcoming parade of the G. A. R. in Washington.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

120TH DAY.—The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered.

121ST DAY.—Mr. Hale spoke on the tariff question, and was answered by Mr. Vest—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.

122D DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill, after the adoption of several amendments, was passed and sent to the House for conference——The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed——The Invalid Pension bill, after a debate on the several amendments, was passed——A bill for the relief of certain settlers on lands in North and South Dakota was passed——The nomination of General John W. Foster to be Secretary of State was confirmed.

123D DAY.—The Senate ordered a new conference on the Naval bill——Mr. Frye introduced a bill providing that Collectors of Customs, instead of receiving from the Government a fee of $1 each for each certificate of title to vessels, shall collect that amount from the person to whom the certificate is issued——A joint resolution was passed continuing all appropriations till July 15.

124TH DAY.—The Stewart Free Silver bill was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five.

In the House.

141ST DAY.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed——Mr. Oates reported from the Judiciary Committee the Committee the Bankruptcy bill——The House refused to accept the conference report on the Military Academy bill, and instructed the new conferrees to insist upon an amendment appropriating $15,000 for an electric light plant——Mr. Geissenhainer reported the Revenue Cutter Transfer bill——Inability to command a quorum resulted in early adjournment.

142D DAY.—It was soldiers' day, the Committee on Invalid Pensions having the floor. Bills were passed to pension army nurses now without means of support who served for six months in caring for and nursing the sick and wounded; to provide a pension of $50 a month for non-specific disabilities, and to remove the disability of those who participated in the Civil War, and who have since enlisted in the navy or army of the United States and become disabled.

143D DAY.—Concurrence in several conference reports was refused.

144TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings's bill to equalize the pay of letter carriers was favorably reported——Disagreeing conference reports on the Naval and other appropriation bills were received——A joint resolution continuing the extraordinary appropriations until July 15th was passed.

145TH DAY.—The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to——The measure allowing thirty days leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was passed. After four hours' debate the bills limiting the hours of daily service of the laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia was also passed——At 5:10 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock when pension bills were considered.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ANSON is playing a poor first for Chicago.

THE Baltimores have yet to win their first game from Brooklyn.

GLEASON is back in the field for Baltimore, but is not yet quite his old self.

MULLANE, Staley, Gleason and Weyhing are the leading winning pitchers.

WELCH, late of the New Yorks, is pitching winning ball for the Troy Club.

SINCE Decoration Day the attendance has materially diminished in every Eastern city.

GLEASON is still pitching winning ball for St. Louis, and is easily the star of that team.

WARD and Corcoran, of Brooklyn, make double plays with wonderful precision and quickness.

THE year of a Presidential election is usually an off one for baseball. It is the case this year.

RICHARDSON'S work at short for Washington has been simply phenomenal. He leads the country.

FOUR opponents have outbatted Boston in their series, viz., Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

MANY of the high salaried stars will be asked to accede to a reduction in their salaries under the new order of things.

THE Bostons recently changed from the time honored red stockings to blue. No wonder they struck a streak of bad luck.

IT has been suggested that if the professional baseball managers would set their men to playing lacrosse in the spring there would be less bellows-mending in running the bases.

CLARKSON, Nichols, Lowe, Quinn, Stivetts and Tucker, of the Boston team, have consented to accept reduction of salary. Kelly was granted further time to say what he would do.

AT Washington, Richardson accomplished a very pretty triple play. He caught a line hit, ran and touched second base, and then threw to first to cut off the runner who was trying to return back to that point.

AT Cleveland, during a practice game of baseball, John Carey, while at bat, was struck in the neck by a swiftly pitched ball from one Sells. He fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. Carey was twenty-one years of age and a peddler by occupation.

THERE has been lots of talk that the double championship season is not popular, but there is no such complaint from the company of tail-enders. To them the second season is but the opening of the gates to the promised land from which they have been barred on account of hard luck, bad umpires and sick players.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	46	18	.719	Washing'n	30	34	.469
Brooklyn	40	24	.625	Chicago	27	32	.458
Philad'l'p'a	39	24	.619	New York	27	36	.429
Cincinnati	34	26	.567	St. Louis	26	36	.419
Cleveland	33	28	.541	Louisville	26	39	.400
Pittsburg	32	34	.485	Baltimore	17	46	.270

TELEPHONES PLENTIFUL.

The Profits of the Business Are Over $5,000,000 Annually.

The Census Office has made a preliminary report on operating telephone companies during the year 1890, from which it appears that there were fifty-three companies in operation, being a decrease of ninety-five since 1880. The total investment is given at $72,341,736, an increase of $57,735,949 over 1880; gross earnings, $16,414,583; gross expenses, $11,143,871; net earnings, $5,260,712; number of exchanges, 1241; numbers of telephones and transmitters, 467,356; miles of wire, 240,412; number of employes, 8645; number of subscribers, 227,357.

Eating the Flesh of Poisoned Animals.

The subject of the use of the flesh of animals killed by poison has been studied by Schmidt-Mulheim with a view to determine whether, if eaten by men, such flesh would be injurious. As reported in the Revista Internazionale d'Igiene of Naples for June, 1891, it may be used without any danger whatever. Many savage races constantly use the flesh of the animals that have been killed with poisoned weapons and have never been injured by that means. Harms has proved (Universal Medical Magazine) that the flesh of animals that have been poisoned with nux vomica and with tartarized antimony is not at all hurtful; Feser has demonstrated the same fact in regard to strychine and eserine; Spallanzani, Zappi, and Sonnenschein have done the same for arsenic. Froehner and Knudson have made some experiments for this purpose with strychine and with eserine. They fed dogs with large quantities of mutton poisoned with strychine and eserine, and they found that no injury whatever was done to the animals. Besides, they themselves ate some of the poisoned meat and drank soup made from it, and found that the flavor was good and had no injurious effects whatever on the system. In regard to the alleged injurious effects caused by the meat of animals poisoned with hellebore, and which had eaten belladonna leaves, the authors have shown that the accounts published in this regard have not been proved and require further tests.—Science.

Money in Raising Frogs.

J. F. Frederick and N. A. Frey have an extensive farm near Green Lane, Penn., devoted to the culture of bullfrogs for the Norristown market. A twenty-acre space enclosed with a high fence, and covered with a lake and swamp, is set apart for feeding the amphibia. After two seasons the frog pond now brings in a greater cash revenue than all the other products of the farm combined.

Mr. Frederick has made a special study of frogs, and two years ago conceived the idea of raising them systematically for profit. When he first began operations the other farmers in the neighborhood ridiculed the idea. This summer's business, however, has opened their eyes, so that a number of them are contemplating similar enterprises. The frogs' legs bring ten cents per pair. The sales from the farm now amount to about 1500 pairs each week.—New York Sun.

When Snake Poison Is Harmless.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juice of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion recorded by Humboldt one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Italian vipers without suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison from the envenomed arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth.—Washington Post.

The immigration from England, Scotland and Wales does not change much from year to year, but remains close to 60,000 annually.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

A Scythe as Old as Moses.

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is of wood set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question: How did the stone age man harvest his crops?—St. Louis Republic.

Summer Colds.

Colds caught in warm weather are just as certain to make slow but sure destruction of the lung tissues as any other. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure *enters the most delicate fibre* of the respiratory organs, and a miraculous cure is promptly effected. No opium. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

According to figures produced by the Bureau of Immigration 6,000,000 aliens have landed in the United States in the last twelve years.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

"I have found your Bradycrotine a sure cure for headache." A. R. Hanks, Mountain Peak, Texas. All druggists, fifty cents.

WHO WOULD be free from earthly ills must buy a box of Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box. Worth a guinea.

FLOWERS: If you are interested send address to S. B. Leonard, Box 425, Syracuse, N. Y.

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There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of and the help that's *guaranteed.*

Which do you want, when you're buying medicine?

If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a *guarantee.* If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty sure to give it.

But it's because the *medicine* is different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the *best* blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask more?

N Y N U—27

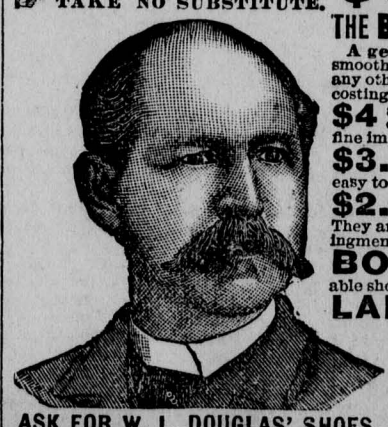
RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals Suspension Saddle.
Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.
Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
Bicycle Catalogue FREE.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.
☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.



A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip,* fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.
$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.
$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.
$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.
BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.
LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.
CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.
ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.
If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

WORDS OF ADVICE

FROM A NOTED PHYSICIAN.

A Former Student of Sir Morrell Mackenzie, of London, England.

Every physician of extensive practice admits the difficulty—nay, almost hopelessness—of treating Nephritic (kidney) troubles successfully. After seventeen years' experience in practicing my profession I had reached the same conclusion, and that our usual therapeutical agents were wholly inadequate to cope with such diseases, when my attention was called to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

C. F. BROWN, A. M., M. D.

I have always been prejudiced against the use of patent medicines (a failure peculiar to the members of my profession), but here was a preparation discovered by an old and scientific physician whose wide experience, extending over many years, had given him exceptional advantages for treating disease successfully. Was it not, then, possible that he had found a cure where others had failed? I determined to test the matter.

Shortly after arriving at this conclusion a young man came to consult me who had been a great sufferer from Kidney and Liver troubles for many years. He had been treated by a number of our leading physicians without obtaining any relief, and came to me as a last resort though with very little faith in my ability to effect a cure. I prescribed Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for him, and after taking the first bottle his condition was materially improved. He continued the treatment until he had used three bottles when he was entirely cured and to-day he is the picture of robust health and vitality. Since then I have prescribed Swamp-Root for a number of my patients, and always with the most gratifying results, and now I believe it to be the best remedy for all Kidney, Liver and Bladder complaints, both chronic or acute, known to the world, if not an actual specific.

With Dr. Kilmer's U. & O. Anointment I have cured the most stubborn case of hemorrhoids, or piles, of ten years' standing which had been pronounced incurable after all the approved remedies had been tried without avail.

It is needless to add that experience has confirmed my entire confidence in Dr. Kilmer's preparations, which I frequently prescribe for my patients and invariably with the happiest results; therefore it affords me great pleasure to most cordially recommend them to suffering humanity and to the medical profession, as I feel sure they will accomplish all and even more than is claimed for them in every instance.

Yours Respectfully,
C. F. BROWN, A. M., M. D.
Suspension Bridge, N.Y., April 23, 1892.

$5 TO $15 Per day at home selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. C. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Henry McGarvey is putting up a neat porch in front of his residence on Shirley street.

Wm. Harris, of Harrisburg, formerly a citizen of this place, was in town on Saturday last.

The citizens generally celebrated the Fourth by either staying at home or by going to Orbisonia, where a big time was had.

W. C. No. 346, P. O. S. of A., attended the demonstration and parade in Orbisonia on the Fourth. Quite a number of our people also were there.

C. B. Roberts, of this place, who has just completed a spring course at the State Normal School at Shippensburg Pa., returned home on Friday last.

Chas. Shaver, son of our townsman, J. Harry Shaver, employed as a brakeman on the Middle division, P. R. P., was in town last week visiting parents.

The Mount Union base ball club hung up another scalp by defeating the Huntingdon second nine with some of the first club's players in it by a score of 8 to 3.

Mrs. Lilly Webster and family, of Altoona, and Mrs. Blanche Taylor and boys, of Harrisburg, who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eberman, returned to their homes on Friday last.

Mrs. Eliza Himes, of this place, died on Monday morning last afer a protracted illness, due to the grip. The remains will be taken to Mapleton for interment. We extend the family our sympathy.

William Keller, of Lucy Furnace, a well-known young and expert penman, a contributor to a number of the leading journals of penmanship, and whose handwriting appears in the well-known "Spencerian Series" of copy books used in most of public schools, was suddenly stricken with typhoid fever and died on Tuesday last. The young man was an exemplary character and his many friends in this, as well as other places, join with us in expressing deep sympathy for the parents of the young man.

Trough Creek.

Rain, rain, rain; almost every day, rain.

Will Hight and family, of Cassville, visited O. T. Swope on Sunday.

Rev. Adams will preach at Calvin next Sunday morning, and at Pine Grove at 3 P. M.

Miss Nettie Richardson went to Huntingdon to take in the sights on the Fourth.

J. C. Wright raised the lower frame of his barn last week. He expects to raise the upper frame this week.

Misses Emma Chilcote and Mabel Swope, E. B. Greenland and Harper Swope went to Altoona to spend the Fourth.

Prof. Gillam, of Bedford county, preached a sermon for the P. O. S. of A. at Calvin on Sunday last. I am informed that there was a good attendance.

A farmer remarked the other day that one could hardly kill the grass in the corn fields unless you hold it up until it wilted. Well, the corn is growing as fast as any one could wish it.

We have a prophet in this valley who has laid Hicks in the shade for the month of June. He predicted the first of the month that we would have it wet. He certainly hit it well. I have not had the pleasure of an interview with him lately, but for the benefit of the farmers in saving their abundant crops I would suggest that he would have more fair weather this month than we had the past; that is, if he has any control of the weather.

It will be eighteen years the coming Fall since a beardless boy of 17 years mounted a horse in Fulton county and rode thirty miles and secured the Pine Grove school in our valley. Boy, as he was, he succeeded well. He was determined on having an education, hence he was studious and very saving of his earnings. He taught school, labored at anything he could get and went to school alternately until he finally graduated at Williamsport, after which he entered the ministry in the M. E. church where he has certainly been as studious as he was in his school-boy days, having risen from one appointment to another until he has reached Fifth street church in Harrisburg, where his salary has been increased annually without solicitation on his part until he now receives $1400, and that paid monthly. While passing along the railroad last Friday he thought he would like to see some of his first pupils and old friends where he got his first start in life. He got off at Mapleton where his old schoolmate, I. N. Swope, secured a man to bring him to the valley. We had the pleasure of keeping him over night and accompanying him around to see some of the folks on Saturday. His pupils, some of whom are older than he, seemed about as glad to see him as though he were a parent that had been from home for a time. The above mentioned gentleman is Rev. Geo. W. Stevens.

Saltillo.

Creveling Drake is again visible on our streets.

L. Finley will move to the Leister house on Main street, Saltillo.

Mr. Shum and wife, of Altoona, were guests of H. Hudson and wife last week.

Dr. Elder, the dentist, has been located at Saltillo for several days attending to sick teeth.

Philip Fisher has returned to Saltillo after spending a pleasant time at the residence of his son John.

The porch which Wm. Faufkender is adding to his residence is a handsome addition to his pleasant home.

Miss Ella Grove, who has been visititing at Cassville, has returned home in company with Mr. and Mrs. Elba Green.

S. W. Kimmel has bought the widow McVitty's property, now occupied by L. Finley. He will take possession in August.

Wm. L. Cohill and family, of Tyrone, formerly of Saltillo, are home spending a short time with friends. He is looking well.

Sunday night was so windy and stormy that many from this place that would have gone did not attend children's day exercises at Cornelius chapel.

John and Russel Giffin, two of our patriotic young men, are home and participated in the festivities of the Glorious Fourth, with their aged mother.

Geo. W. Fulton and wife started early Saturday morning on a sad mission, that of attending the funeral of a sister of Mr. Fulton—Mrs. John Meadow, of Honey Grove, Juniata county.

The delegates from Saltillo enjoyed a royal good time at the Epworth League convention which convened at Mt. Union recently. Mt. Union people are a hospitable, good-hearted community.

It is said John Kapp shut some cows up last Sunday for trespassing on his garden and that he intends to see that their owners pay for the damage done. It is provoking to have one's lot or garden ruined by loose cattle.

Thomas Smith, of Cole's valley, had a little boy bitten on the toe by a snake, supposed to be a copperhead. The boy received heroic treatment in whiskey, given internally and onions beaten fine and mixed with salt, applied to the toe the salt and onions being reapplied every litttle while. This is said to be a good cure for snake bite.

The Glorious Fourth is now with us and all our patriotism wells in grateful remembrance of the daring deeds of love and valor in defense of home and liberty as performed by our forefathers. We live and enjoy the products of their care and toil, and the flag of freedom waves over the grassy hillocks of the defenders of home and liberty. The flag is still our emblem of peace and prosperity and the old liberty bell is a sacred relic of the days when freedom was in its youth. May the union of states forever be in unity, the bell preserved and freedom's flag forever unsullied, is the wish of the writer.

Cassville.

Harry Green spent Sunday at Colfax.

Miss Alice Hyssong has left for Altoona.

Miss Grove. ot Saltillo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elba Green.

Miss Annie Rindlaub has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

Elba Green and wife were at Orbisonia for the celebration of the Fourth.

Milton Green, of Spruce Creek, spent the holiday here visiting his parents.

Ex-Judge Clarkson has his grand daughters from New York visiting him.

Harvest is at hand and the farmers of the valley are busy. The crops are said to be good.

Mr. Pheasant, of Colfax, was seriously injured by a fall in running for a foul ball in a game played here on the Fourth.

The Fourth was celebrated in the characteristic American fashion here. The spirit of independence was manifested by the lavish use of fire crackers.

The festival by the Lutheran ladies was quite a success. The patronage was large and a snug sum was realized. The ladies feel encouraged that their efforts were aided by their friends.

Mill Creek.

James Horton spent the Fourth in Orbisonia.

The song of the reaper and scent of the golden grain and new mown hay are wafted over our village from adjoining fields.

Thus far the bass in the river in this vicinity have been suffered to remain *in status* quo so far as the fisherman is concerned.

J. G. Hicks and family spent the latter part of last week and the first part of this with friends in Fulton county.

Barring the fireworks of the small boy, the American eagle herebouts was permitted to rest peacefully and undisturbed in its nest on the Fourth.

On account of the agricultural character of the Brady school district the term of school remains the same in length —6 months. The wages paid are $40 for the advanced school at this place, and $35 for each of the other five schools.

Latta Grove.

Quite a number of people attended the picnic last Saturday on Clear ridge.

Miss Lida Smith, of Philadelphia, is home to spend some time with her parents.

There will be a cake walk and ice cream festival at the residence of Samuel Bowman on Saturday evening, the 9th inst. Everybody is invited.

Peter Dell is still on the sick list.

Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor—Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held in New York City, July 7th to 10th inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it will sell excursion tickets at one first class limited fare for the round trip by route traveled on continuous passage tickets. These tickets to be sold July 5th to 7th, good going only to reach New York not later than the 8th, valid returning July 10th to 15th inclusive. Tickets, however, may be extended until August 15th if deposited with agent of committee on or before July 15th, to be held by him and only surrendered to passenger on date journey is commenced.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1892. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Rickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bettom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

Huntingdon Planing Mill.

Having bought what is known as the Henry Clay Mill property in Portstown and made arrangements with the manufacturers for a complete equipment of the latest improved and best wood working machines in the market, and with the assistance of skilled and competent workmen, we are now prepared to receive orders for

All Kinds of Planing Mill Work,

consisting of white pine, yellow pine, and hemlock flooring and siding, or any kind that may be called for.

Sash, doors, blinds, shutters, window and door frames, mouldings of all descriptions, stair rails, Newel Posts bolasters scroll work, turnings and all styles and kinds of house finishings.

We will keep in stock at all times bill stuff of all sizes, shingles, lath, pickets and fencing of all kinds, in fact everything usually kept by first-class planing mill and lumber yard.

Hoping to receive a part of your patronage, we remain

Yours Respectfully,

Fritchey Bros

☞We have bought the entire stock of the late Cottage Planing Mill Company.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Diseases, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Skin Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Tired Feeling, other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RIPANS TABULES

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY

Having purchas the well equipped bi ing establishment of the Brethren Publishi Company, I am prepared to do all kinds binding substantially and at reasonable pric Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicit Old books rebound and made good as ne Orders may be left at the MAPLETON IT office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, P

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITE

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, July 6, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BOY.

Oh, say did you see by the evening's gray light,
What so proudly you hailed by the morning's bright gleaming—
A powder-burned boy looking worse than a fright,
With all the women folks frightened and screaming?

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—W. S. McClain, of Tod township, was among our callers last Saturday.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—George Godard, Sr., and grandson, Ray, enjoyed the Fourth with H. C. Bratton's family at Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Jennie Harvey and children, of Harrisburg, are visiting Mrs. H.'s parents and other friends in Mapleton.

—FOR SALE.—One new "Triumph" mower on easy terms. For further particulars call on B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Harry Eade, of Logan, and J. Melvin Miller, of Braddock, are enjoying themselves among their many Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. Rebecca Parks, Miss Bertha Sanderson and William Sanderson, of Altoona, were guests of L. M. Speer's family during the past week.

—Among the recent visitors to Mapleton were the following: L. Lloyd Parker, of Kipple; L. S. Wible and wife, Misses Minnie, Ida and Emma Hooper, George Godard, of Huntingdon, and Misses Emma and Lizzie Wilson, of Altoona.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—E. Guy Rex returned home last Wednesday evening from Millersville where he had been attending the spring term of the Millersville State Normal School. He is greatly pleased with the school.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Juniata district will be held at Newton Hamilton on September 20th and 21st. Each society in the district is entitled to two delegates.

—John Kyler, a Mapleton boy, who for about seventeen years has been making his home at Espy, Columbia county, spent a few hours with Mapleton friends last Thursday. At present he is engaged in boat building at Cumberland, Maryland.

—Dr. Mary Finley, of Mansfield, Ohio, who has been traveling through the holy lands, has completed her studies and trip, and stopped off at Saltillo to visit her aged father, William E. Finley. Miss Amanda Finley will accompany her to her home in Mansfield.

—Albert White, of Logan, Mifflin county, who has been seriously ill since April 29th has so far recovered as to have been able to come to Mapleton last week. He will remain here with friends for some time and it is hoped he may be speedily restored to health and vigor.

—A. W. Swope, Esq., has erected a handsome porch in front of his residence on Main street. The porch was made by D. E. Parker, of Altoona, who was in town a couple weeks ago making measurements for same. A. Lamberson and son did the carpenter work.

—Dr. A. H. Evans has decided to locate at Hopewell, Pa. The doctor is a graduate of one of the best institutions of the state and has had quite a practical experience with very flattering success. He will, also have an office at Cassville to which he will return at regular intervals.

—A jolly fishing party consisting of Misses Mary Uttley and Elizabeth Boring, of Huntingdon, and Misses Mamie Anderson and Nora Boring, of Lone Star, tried their luck in the placid waters of the Juniata near T. W. Boring's residence on Monday. As to their success we are not informed.

—John A. Brumbaugh, who for the past eight months has been acting as second assistant agent at Swissvale, has been promoted to first assistant agent. His work has not been increased but he receives an addition of ten dollars per month to his salary. Johnis a fine young man, competent and faithful.

—W. A. Crotsly, of Colfax, district president of Huntingnon county, installed officers of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A. last night. When he went for his horse at the close of the session to return home he found the beast had broken loose and taken French leave. As a consequence "Bert" had to walk home.

—Replete with summer blossoms, "*Godey*" for July dashes in upon us fresh and sparkling as Rhinish wine. Always fair and attractive, this old young magazine never wearies and always entertains and instructs its readers. Few families dispense with its welcome visits, where its sunny leaves have once secured a lodgment.

—The large tannery at Mann's Choice Bedford county, owned by Prichett, Baugh & Co., of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. This is the tannery of which John W. Fisher, is superintendent. The fire is supposedto have been caused by overheating of lime. Loss $80,000; insurance $60,000. The company will not rebuild.

—Miss Nettie, daughter of Rev. Seth F. Myers, of Shirleysburg, met with an accident one day last week. She was in a spring wagon with her father and mother, returning from a funeral, when something came loose about the harness and the horse became frightened. Miss Myers jumped from the wagon, breaking her leg just above the ankle. She was attended by Dr. F. L. Schum, and is doing well.—*Orbisonia Dispath.*

—Three bran-new boys have made their appearance in Mapleton within the past week, one at R. C. Yocum's, another at W. H. Spangler's, and the third at Albert Hagans'. The first arrived last Wednesday, but the other two are destined to have their anniversaries celebrated by the noises incident to Independence day. Mr. Spangler has already been trying to induce the assessor to register his son at once so he may cast his first vote for Harrison.

—Loy Wilson, the lad whose disappearance was noted in these columns last week was heard from soon after the publication of the notice. A card was received from E. O. Heck, of Cromwell township, on Saturday stating that the boy was at R. D. Heck's in Hill valley. On behalf of the anxious friends we extend thanks to those of our exchanges who kindly republished the notice and to those who interested themselves in furnishing the desired information.

—A. L. Beardslee, of Manchester Iowa, and I. N. Beardslee, of Canton, Pa., were in town last Saturday making a careful tour of inspection of the Mapleton tannery and surroundings. They were very inquisitive, were not disposed to answer inquiries, but seemed pleased with what they saw. This morning another gentleman representing the Bardslee Bros. arrived in town and is also viewing the property. Our people would hail with delight the news that this extensive plant is again to be put in operation.

—James W. Henderson was the only victim of Fourth of July explosions in this place so far as we have learned. James is a patriotic young man and began the celebration of the national anniversary early in the morning. A package of powder was prepared for a monstrous explosion and was fired in good style but the fuse did not hold fire and relighting was necessary. He undertook to relight it but the powder was too quick for him and exploded before he conld get away. His entire face was badly burned but fortunately his sight was not injured.

—The entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Surrick last Friday and Saturday evenings under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Aid society were fairly well patronized. The room was not adapted to the entertainment, being too low in the ceiling, hence the Surricks were placed at a disadvantage, but notwithstanding this the entertainments were given in such a manner as to convince all who saw them that they are of a much higher order than those usually given outside large city halls. Mr. Surrick's descriptive lectures show careful preparation and are given in a realistic and impressive manner. Mrs. Surrick has an elegant voice. Her singing and recitations delighted her hearers and the only regrets we have heard were that her selections were not more frequent. Any society engaging these people need have no misgivings in recommending the entertainments.

The Fourth of July.

The national anniversary was a remarkably quiet day in Mapleton. There were many visitors in town who enjoyed the day in a restful manner with friends. Not an intoxicated individual paraded the streets and the small boy with his fire crackers and torpedoes had the freedom of the town. He took advantage of his liberties and when night came had the satisfaction of knowing he had properly celebrated the nations natal day.

In this county all roads seemed to lead to Orbisonia where the demonstration was held which was endorsed by the district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America at Birmingham, February 22nd. From this place ninety five persons went to

ORBISONIA.

From all parts of the county people wended their way to this Mecca and the East Broad Top Railroad management deserves credit for the manner in which they handled the crowds.

At 10.30 o'clock A. M. the new hall of Camp No. 348 was dedicated. The dedicatory services were conducted by State Master of Forms, I. N. Swope, District President, W. A. Crotsly, Ex-District President, J. M. Steese, L. E. Edwards, of Huntingdon, and Dr. G. C. Borst, of Mount Union. The room was filled with ladies and gentlemen desirous of witnessing the impressive service. Excellent music was furnished by Orbisonia ladies and gentlemen.

In the afternoon a street parade was participated in by the G. A. R., S. of V., and K. G. E., of Orbisonia and eight Camps of the P. O. S. of A. The fine silk velvet regalia and emblem,—a present from The M. C. Lilly & Co.,—which was to be given to the Camp having the largest per cent. of its membership in line was carried off by Camp No. 650, of Broad Top City, the youngest Camp in the county. This Camp is but three weeks old and has as yet but twenty members and every man was in line. Outside of the Orbisonia Camp the Mapleton Camp had the second largest per cent. The Orbisonia and Rockhill people had tastefully decorated their residences for the parade. The line of march included every street in town and was really too lengthy, but although some became too weary to keep in line the color bearers marched bravely at their posts. Three bands—Orbisonia, Huntingdon and Mapleton—furnished the music for the parade. In all the great crowd at Orbisonia, we did not see an intoxicated individual, the proprietor of the licensed hotel at this place having closed his bar for the day.

A game of base ball, in which blasphemous language figured largely, was the attraction after the parade. The game was between a Huntingdon club and a nine composed of Orbisonia and Robertsdale players. It proved a draw.

In the evening the city band of Huntingdon gave one of their grand concerts in the Orbisonia opera house. The house was well filled and the concert was pronounced excellent. We are sorry we could not remain for this part of the day's attractions.

The P. O. S. of A. county picnic committee held two sessions and after consultation with B. F. Ripple, the gentlemanly passenger agent of the East Broad Top road it was unanimously decided that the annual county picnic should be held at Woodvale Park on Thursday, September 1st. The fare for the round trip from all stations on the East Broad Top road will be 25 cents. Mr. Ripple stated that any reasonable train accommodations desired by the committee could be obtained. Further arrangements concerning the picnic were postponed until the next semi-annual meeting of the district convention which will be held at Three Springs, Friday, August 5th. As heretofore stated in the ITEM. Woodvale Park has been greatly beautified since last season. Water has been piped to all parts of the grounds, the grounds will be enclosed and the company is considering the matter of placing an officer on the grounds to prevent rowdyism at such gatherings as may be held there.

HAD FAITH IN THE LIMITED.

From New York to a Chicago Court Room in Twenty-four Hours.

The perfection to which the art of railroading has been carried in these days had a striking illustration last week in the case of a prominent New York lawyer, who was a passenger on the Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had an important suit pending in the United States Court of Chicago, which was to be called at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was absolutely essential that he should be there on time, but on account of a pressure of business he could not leave New York before Sunday. The alternative was then offered him of taking a Sunday afternoon train and spending two nights on the road, or of waiting until Monday morning and taking the Chicago Limited, which would land him in Chicago at 9.45 on Tuesday morning.

The consequences might possibly be serious if the Limited should be late in reaching Chicago; but, trusting to its well-earned reputation for being always on time, the New Yorker decided to take it and run the risk. The result showed that his confidence was not misplaced. Exactly at 9.45 on Tuesday morning the Limited rolled into the Union Station at Chicago. Jumping into a cab with his wife the lawyer was driven straight to the temple of justice, where Judge Gresham presided. He reached it in eight minutes, and a few moments later was in the court-room. The court opened promptly at ten o'clock, and his case was called first on the list.

Just twenty-four hours after leaving New York he was addressing the court in Chicago, feeling as fresh and vigorous after his luxurious trip as if he had just come from his own home. It might add to the story to say that after concluding his argument he took another train back to New York, and was in court there on Wednesday, as usual, but he didn't. He stayed in Chicago to see the Democratic Convention, and came back at his leisure.

Epworth League Convention.

The second convention of the Juniata District Epworth League was held in Mt. Union, June 27th and 28th. After singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Knisely.

The address of welcome by Frank DeFrehn was short and effective. The response by Rev. Max Lantz was masterly and logical.

Why a Young People's Society? by Mrs. S. V. Heaton, who showed plainly and forcibly the need of this society, as the speaker touched the woman question and wound up with the out look, the whole convention was enthused.

The Object of the League by Rev. Leidy was set forth in well chosen words.

The Epworth Wheel by D. L. Dickson, referred to the different departments as he spoke of the wheel.

Perils to be avoided, was next to be discussed by Rev. Stevens, Biddle and Mrs Strawinski in an earnest manner.

Safe guards to be embraced, was opened by Rev. Knisely, followed by Revs. Hartzell, Lantz and others.

The reports from delegates came next and was most encouraging. Many places the number of members had been doubled since organization. Members from the Junior League of Huntingdon were present and gave bright accounts of their work.

The evening session was opened with a praise service in charge of Rev. Hart. Short testimony and prayer, with spirited singing, made this one of the best meetings of the convention.

When followed five minute talks. The first, on Bible reading, by Miss Sommers was very fine. Secret prayer by Rev. Biddle was full of good thoughts. Public prayer was discussed by Mr. Craig, confessing Christ by Mr. Hilderbrandt and our daily life by Harry Baker, were full of suggestions, and the highest standard of the New Testament life was explained ably by Miss Bastress. The Catholicity of Methodism, by H. C. Pardoe, was unexcelled for purity of thought and elegance of diction, and Methodists were proud of their defender. A recitation, "Picnic Sam," came in most appropriately here and Rev. Max Lantz spoke ably and logicably on Why a Denominational Society. Collection was then taken and after benediction adjournment.

The prayer meeting on Thursday morning in charge of Rev. Benscoter was well attended. The topic, The Summer of the Soul, was discussed. Rev. B. H. Hart sang a solo, with guitar accompaniment. A Model Cabinet, by Rev. Drum, was very practical. An Interesting Business Meeting, by Chas. Stratford, aroused much laughter. Ruts or Novelties, by J. W. Speddy. Good Samaritan Ways of Working, by Mrs. Strawinski, were full of interest. The discussion on amusements was quite warm. Rev. Campbell was introduced and gave fraternal greetings in a cordial manner, after which the convention sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." A resolution was adopted asking the Senate and House to pass laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor at the World's Fair.

The afternoon was devoted to the Junior League. The league from Newton Hamilton came in a body. The exercises were varied with solos and recitations, and were most enjoyable. After this a delightful luncheon was served, not only to the delegates but to the hosts as well, which made it more social. After singing "God Be With You," all took part in a general and cordial hand shake, thus closing a most pleasant and instructive convention. Of course Rev. C. V. Hartzell was re-elected, after proving himseif such a skillful president.

MARRIED.

MANSBERGER—WILSON.—At the U. B. parsonage, in Huntingdon, Pa., on the 28th ult., by Rev. A. W. Maxwell, Samuel A. Mansberger and Miss Emma C. Wilson, both of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

We Received Last Week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gilham.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

Come and See for Yourself

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Great Question." (Preached in England.)

TEXT: "*What shall I do with Jesus.*" —Matthew xxvii., 22.

Pilate was an unprincipled politician. He had sympathies, convictions of right and desires to be honest; but all these were submerged by a wish to be popular and to please the people. Two distinguished prisoners were in the grasp of government and the proposition was made to free one of them. There stands Barabbas, the murderer; there stands Christ, the Saviour of the world. At the demand of the people the renegade is set free, but Jesus is held. As the hard visaged and cruel eyed Barabbas goes among his sympathizers, receiving their coarse congratulations, Pilate turns to his other distinguished prisoner—mild, meek, inoffensive, loving, self sacrificing—and he is confounded as to what course he had better take, so he impanels the mob as a jury to decide, saying to them, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus?"

Oh, it is no dried or withered question, but one that throbs with warm and quick pulse in the heart of every man and woman here. We must do something with Jesus. He is here. You and I are not so certainly here as He is, for He fills all this place—the loving, living, dying Christ—and each one of us will have to ask and answer for himself the question, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus?" Well, my friends, there are three or four things you can do with Him.

You can, in the first place, let Him stand without a word of recognition; but I do not think your sense of common courtesy will allow that. He comes walking on such a long journey, you will certainly give Him a chair on which He may sit. He is so weary, you would not let Him stand without some recognition. If a beggar comes to your door, you recognize him and say, "What do you want?" If you meet a stranger faint in the street, you say, "What is the matter with you?" and your common humanity, and your common sympathy, and your common sense of propriety will not allow you to let him stand without recognition—the wounded one of the hills. You will ask, What makes him weep? where was he hurt? who wounded him? whence came he? whither goes he? I know there have been men who have with outrageous indifference hated Christ, but I know very well that is not what you will do with Jesus.

Another thing you can do with Him—you can thrust Him back from your heart and tell Him to stand aside. If an inoffensive person comes and persists in standing close up to you, and you have in various ways given him to understand that you do not want his presence or his society, then you ask the reason of his impertinence and bid him away. Well, that is what we can do with Jesus.

He has stood close by us a great while—ten, twenty, thirty, forty years. He has stood close by you three times a day breaking bread for your household, all night watching by your pillow. He has been in the nursery among your children, He has been in the store among your goods, He has been in the factory amid the flying wheels, and now if you do not like His society you can bid Him away; aye, if He will not go you can take Him by the throat and tell Him you do not want His interference, that you do not want His breath on your cheek, that you do not want His eye on your behavior. You can bid Him away; or if He will not go in that way, then you can stamp your foot as you would at a dog and cry "Begone!"

Yet I know you will not treat Jesus that way. When Pilate could not do that, you could not. Desperadoes and outlaws might do so, but I know that that is not the way you will treat Him, that that is not what you will do with Jesus. There is another thing you can do with Him—you can look on Him merely as an optician to cure blind eyes, or an aurist to tune deaf ears, a friend, a good friend, a helpful companion, a cheerful passenger on shipboard; but that will amount to nothing.

You can look upon Him as a God and be abashed while He rouses the storm, or blasts a fig tree, or heaves a rock down the mountain side. That will not do you any good—no more save your soul than the admiration you have for John Milton or William Shakespeare. I can think of only one more thing you can do with Jesus, and that is to take Him into your hearts. That is the best thing you can do with Him, that is the only safe thing you can do with Him, and may the Lord omnipotent by His spirit help me to persuade you to do that. A minister of Christ was speaking to some children and said: "I will point you to Christ." A little child rose up in the audience and came up and put her hand in the hand of the pastor and said: "Please, sir, take me to Jesus now, I want to go now." Oh, that it might be now with such simplicity of experience that you and I join hands and seek after Christ and get an expression of His benefaction and His mercy!

You may take Christ into your confidence. If you cannot trust Him, whom can you trust? I do not offer you a dry, theological technicality. I simply ask you to come and put both feet on the "Rock of Ages." Take hold of Christ's hands and draw Him to your soul with perfect abandonment and hurl yourself into the deep sea of His mercy. He comes and says, "I will save you." If you do not think He is a hypocrite and a liar when He says that, believe Him and say: "Lord Jesus, I believe here is my heart. Wash it. Save it. Do it now. Aye, it is done; for I obey Thy promise and come. I can do no more. That is all Thou hast asked. I come Christ is mine. Pardon is mine. Heaven is mine."

Why, my friends, you put more trust in everybody than you do in Christ, and in everything; more trust in the bridge crossing the stream, in the ladder up to the loft; more trust in the stove that confines the fire; more trust in the cook that prepares your food, more trust in the clerk that writes your books, in the druggist that makes the medicine, in the bargain maker with whom you trade—more trust in all these things than in Christ, although He stands this moment offering without limit and without mistake and without exception universal pardon to all who want it. Now is not that cheap enough—all things for nothing?

This is the whole of the Gospel as I understand it—that if you believe that Christ died to save you, you are saved. When? Now. No more doubt about it than that you sit there. No more doubt about it than that you have a right hand. No more doubt about it than that there is a God. If you had committed five thousand transgressions Christ would forgive you just as freely as if you had never committed one; though you had gone through the whole catalogue of crime—arson and blasphemy and murder—Christ would forgive you just as freely, you coming to Him as though you had committed only the slightest sin of the tongue.

Why, when Christ comes to pardon a soul He stops for nothing. Height is nothing. Depth is nothing. Enormity is nothing. Protractedness is nothing.

O'er sins like mountains for their size,
The seas to sovereign grace expand,
The seas of sovereign grace arise.

Lord Jesus, I give up all other props, give up all other expectations. Ruined and undone, I lay hold Thee. I plead Thy promises. I fly to Thy arms. "Lord, save me; I perish!"

When the Christian commission went into the army during the war there were a great multitude of hungry men and only a few loaves of bread, and the delegate of the commission was cutting the bread and giving it out to wounded and dying men. Some one came up and said, "Cut those slices thinner, or there will not be enough to go around." And then the delegate cut the slices very thin and handed the bread around until they all had some, but not much. But, blessed be God, there is no need of economy in this Gospel. Bread for all bread enough and to spare. Why perish with hunger?

Again, I advise you, as one of the best things you can do with Christ, to take Him into your love. Now there are two things which make us love any one—inherent attractiveness, and then what he does in the way of kindness toward us. Now Christ is in both these positions. Inherent attractiveness, fairer than the children of men, the luster of the morning in His eye, the glow of the setting sun in His cheek, myrrh and frankincense in the breath of His lip. In a heaven of holy beings, the best. In a heaven of mighty ones, the strongest. In a heaven of great hearts, the tenderest and most sympathetic.

Why, sculpture has never yet been able to chisel His form nor painting to present the flush of His cheek nor music to strike His charms; and the greatest surprise of eternity will be the first moment when we rush into His presence and with uplifted hands and streaming eyes and heart bounding with rapture we cry out, "This is Jesus!"

All over glorious is my Lord.
He must be loved and yet adored;
His worth, if all the nations knew,
Sure, the whole earth would love Him, too.

Has He not done enough to win our affections? Peter the Great, laying aside royal authority, went down among the ship carpenters to help them, but Russia got the chief advantage of that condescension. John Howard turned his back upon the refinements and went around prisons to spy out their sorrows and to relieve their wrongs, but English criminals got the chief advantage of that ministry. But when Christ comes it is for you and me. The sacrifice for you and me. The tears for you and me. The crucifixion for you and me.

If I were hopelessly in debt and some one came and paid my debts, and gave me a receipt in full, and called off the pack of hounding creditors; if I were on a foundering ship, and you came in a lifeboat and took me off, could I ever forget your kindness? Would I ever allow an opportunity to pass without rendering you a service or attesting my gratitude and love? Oh, how ought we to feel toward Christ, who plunged into the depth of our sin and plucked us out! Ought it not to set the very best emotions of our heart into the warmest, aye, a red hot glow? The story is so old that people almost get asleep when they are hearing it. And yet there He hangs—Jesus the man, Jesus the God.

Was there anything before or since, anything to be compared to this spectacle of generosity and woe? Did heart strings ever snap with a worse torture? Were tears ever charged with a heavier grief? Did blood ever gush, in each globule the price of a soul? The wave of earthly malice dashed its bloody foam against one foot, the wave of infernal malice dashed against His other foot, while the storm of God's wrath against sin beat on His thorn-pierced brow, and all the hosts of darkness with gleaming lances rampages through His holy soul.

Oh, see the dethronement of heaven's King! the conqueror fallen from the white horse! the massacre of a God! Weep, ye who have tears, over the loneliness of His exile and the horrors of His darkness. Christ sacrificed on the funeral pyre of a world's transgression; the good for the bad, the great for the mean, the infinite for the finite, the God for the man. Oh, if there be in all this audience one person untouched by this story of the Saviour's love, show me where he is that I may mark the monster of ingratitude and crime. If you could see Christ as He is you would rise from your seat and fling yourselves down at His feet, crying, "My Lord, my light, my love, my joy, my peace, my strength, my expectation, my heaven, my all! Jesus! Jesus!"

Oh, can you not love Him? Do you want more of His tears? Why, He has shed them all for you. He has no more. Do you want more of his blood? His arteries were emptied dry and the iron hand of agony could press out nothing more. Would you put Him to worse excruciation? Then drive another nail into His hand, and plunge another spear into His side, and twist another thorn into His crown, and lash Him with another flame of infernal torture. "No," says some one; "stop! stop! He shall not be smitten again. Enough the tears. Enough the blood. Enough the torture. Enough the agony." "Enough," cries earth. "Enough," cries heaven. Aye, "Enough," cries hell. At last enough.

Oh, look at Him, thy butchered Lord, unshrouded and ghastly as they flung Him from the tree, His wounds gaping for a bandage. Are there no hands to close these eyes? Then let the sun go out and there be midnight. Howl, ye winds, and howl, ye seas, for your Lord is dead. Oh, what more could He have done for you and for me than He has done? Could He pay a bigger price? Could He drink a more bitter cup? Could He plunge into a worst catastrophe? And can you not love Him? Groan again, O blessed Jesus, that they may feel Thy sacrifice! Groan again. Put the four fingers and the thumb of Thy wounded hand upon them, that the gash in the palm may strike their souls and Thy warm life may bleed into them. Groan again, O Jesus, and see if they will not feel.

Oh, what will you do with such a Christ as that? You have got to do something with Him this morning. What will you do with Jesus? Will you slay Him again by your sin? Will you spit upon Him again? Will you crucify Him again? What will you do with Him who has loved you with more than a brother's love, more than a father's love, yea, more than a mother's love, through all these years. Oh, is it not enough to make the hard heart of the rock break? Jesus! Jesus! What shall we do with Thee?

I have to say that the question will after awhile change, and it will not be what shall we do with Christ, but what will Christ do with us? Ring all the bells of eternity at the burning of a world. In that day what do you think Christ will do with us? Why, Christ will say: "There is that man whom I called. There is that woman whose soul I importuned. But they would not any of my ways I gave them innumerable opportunities of salvation. They rejected them all, Depart; I never knew you." Blessed be God, that day has not come. Halt, ye destinies of eternity, and give us one more chance. One more chance, and this is it.

Some travelers in the wilderness of Australia a few years ago found the skeleton of a man and some of his garments, and a rusty kettle on which the man had written or scratched with his finger nail these words: "O God, I am dying of thirst. My brain is on fire. My tongue is hot. God help me in the wilderness." Oh, how suggestive of the condition of those who die in the wilderness of sin through thirst! We take hold of them to-day. We try to bring the cool water of the rock to their lips. We say, "Ho, every one that thirsteth!" God, thy Father, awaits thee. Ministering spirits who watch the ways of the soul bend now this moment over this immortal auditory to see what we will do with Jesus.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 10.

Lesson Text: "The Descent of the Spirit," Acts ii., 1-12—Golden Text: John xvi., 13—Commentary.

1. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place." Since He left them ten days before they continued steadfastly in prayer (i., 14 R. V.) and expectation. Fifty days after the sheaf of first fruits was presented in connection with the feast of the passover, it was the custom to offer a new meat offering (Lev. xxiii, 15, 16). Three times a year all the men in Israel had to appear before God in Jerusalem; at passover, the feast of weeks of Pentecost, and the feast of ingathering or tabernacles (Ex. xxiii., 14-17). The first typified the death and resurrection of Christ, the second the descent of the Spirit, as in to-day's lesson, while the third still awaits its complete fulfillment. See Zech. xiv., 16-21.

2. "And suddenly there came from heaven a sound as of the rushing of a mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting." While they waited patiently and expectantly day by day, it is not unlikely that in view of the foregoing facts they thought this might be the day of the promise; yet it was sudden when it came. It does not say that there was a wind, but a sound like a mighty wind. See the Spirit typified by wind in Ezek. xxvii., 9.

3. "And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them." There may be a reference to this appearance of fire in Math. iii., 11, but the fire of verse 12 is certainly yet future and probably also the full meaning of verse 11. When the Spirit came upon Jesus at this baptism, there was no fire, for in Him there was no dress to consume, no purifying necessary.

4. "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance." As at Babel God instantly caused people of one language to speak many languages, to their confusion and dismay, so here for their benefit and His glory He does similarly. See in iv., 31, how they were again filled, and observe that when filled they spake the word of God with boldness. Jesus had them in the days of His humiliation that the Spirit would speak through them (Math. x., 20), but they had never seen it on this fashion.

5. "And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven." God had in His providence so brought it about that they might be witnesses of this event and in due time help make it known in all the world. It is His purpose in this dispensation to gather out of all nations a people for His name (Acts xv., 14; Rev. v., 9, 10), but in the next age, the millennial, He will through the Jews fill the whole earth with His glory (Isa. xxvii., 6; Rom. xi., 15), but it will be by the same Holy Spirit and in the name and power of the same Jesus.

6. "Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language." The R. V. says, "When this sound was heard," the apostles did not need to send for the crowd; they came. The churches find it hard to get the people to come to hear what they call the Gospel. If there was more of the Gospel that the Holy Spirit teaches and uttered in the power of the Spirit, it is probable that more would come to hear. Yet the gathered out ones of this age who are to rule with Christ are a comparatively little flock. When the Spirit shall be poured upon Israel and the glory of the Lord rise upon her, then shall nations come to her sight and kings to the brightness of her rising (Isa. lix., 19, to lx., 3). See also the remarkable prophecy of Zech. viii., 23.

7. "And they were all amazed and marveled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak Galileans?" They were amazed that such a wondrous thing should be seen in people from despised Galilee; compare the saying of Nathaniel in John i., 46. They did not remember Isa. ix., 1 (see R. V.), nor know that God's way is to choose the foolish and weak and base things in men's eyes, and even things that are not to bring to nought things that are, that no flesh should glory in His presence (I Cor. i., 27-29). They did not know Him whose name is wonderful (Isa. ix., 6), who had been actually among them but had been crucified by them only a few weeks before.

8 "And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?" The Holy Spirit is perfect in knowledge (Job xxxvi., 4), all languages are familiar to Him. It was not the men who spoke by their own ability, but the Holy Spirit in them, who can talk every language with equal ease, spoke through one language, and through another another. When Moses complained that he was slow of speech God asked him who made man's mouth, and then said "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say." See Ex. iv., 10-12, also Jer. i., 7.

9-11. "Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." I often wonder how much of the Spirit's power we might know if our tongues were wholly given to declaring the wonderful works of God. In the millennium Israel shall sing this song: "Praise the Lord, proclaim His name, declare His doings among the people, make mention that His name is exalted. Sing unto the Lord, for He hath done excellent things. This is known in all the earth" (Isa. xii., 4-5). Why not antedate that day and let many willing hearts determine to speak and sing henceforth "always, only of our King." Then shall we know the Spirit's power as never before.

12. "And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?" The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him (I Cor. ii., 14), so some mockingly said that these men were drunken; but Peter called there attention to the words of one of their prophets with which they ought to have been familiar, and adding some other quotations from the law and the Psalms, He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection. With what result we shall see in our next lesson. Meantime lay it to heart that if it is wrong to be drunken with wine, it is also wrong not to be filled with the Spirit. See Eph. v., 18, and remember the promise in Luke xi., 13.—Lesson Helper.

FOUR French soldiers sat on a keg of powder and smoked cigarettes. After awhile they separated because the powder blew up. Many a thin-chested cigarette smoker is sitting on powder. When he goes to pieces, physically speaking, he will know the joke is on him, though at present he is too stupid to see that the average man who monkeys with high explosives is swept into an early grave.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Lettuce is said to produce languor.

A case is reported of a somnambulist who walked fifteen miles in his sleep.

A recent invention is a shoe with a hinged sole for the purpose of facilitating putting it on or off.

There are two eclipses of the sun every year, and sometimes five, though usually the obscuration is only partial.

A single triple expanse exhaust engine recently succeeded in drawing 250 loaded cars on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

If a well could be dug to the depth of forty-six miles the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quicksilver.

Men with cleanly shaven faces are less likely to take the grip than those who wear full beards. The beard, it is declared, affords a lodgment for the grip microbes.

Coke makes the hottest fire known, since it contains 97 1-2 per cent. of carbon. Charcoal made from wood is supposed to be nearly pure carbon, but it contains only 79 per cent.

A Frenchman has succeeded, it is said, in producing an excellent driving belt by parchmenting the leather instead of tanning it. The belts have greater durability and do not stretch.

What will be the largest electric locomotive in the world is being constructed at Baden, Zurich. It is to develop 1500 to 2000 horse power and will make its trial trip in a few months.

A yellow fish, called Alaskan mackerel, and fully equal to the mackerel of the Atlantic coast, is found at the west end of the Alaskan Islands. They move in large schools and are finely flavored.

A new lightning arrester consists of a discharging device having separate points, between which is an insulating liquid, so that when a disruptive discharge takes place, a destructive arc is prevented by the closing in of the liquid.

The height of the human body is generally ten times the length of the face; the face is as long as the hand; the arm is four times the length of the face. The sole is one-sixth the length of the body and six times the thickness of the hand equals the thickness of the body.

A recent English invention relates to obtaining motive power by the explosion of a charge of gunpowder, either as a means for starting ordinary gas engines or of wholly driving what may be termed "explosion engines." The power is employed in the form of cartridges.

A Sad Occurrence.

Here is a story I picked up on one of my lecturing tours: A charming young woman, just entering what is called society, met a distinguished lawyer at a reception, and was much flattered when he asked leave to call upon her the next evening. She consulted one or two friends as to the best method of making his call agreeable.

"I'm nearly scared to death," she confessed to one of them. "They say he's awfully smart, and I'm certain I won't talk well enough to please him. Now you've known him a long time; do tell me what subjects to discuss, and I'll run home and get ready for him."

"Well," said the kind hearted friend, "literature is his fad. You can't go wrong if you turn the conversation into that channel."

With this valuable hint Miss Budd hastened home, and devoted the rest of the day to reading.

Promptly at eight o'clock the young lawyer was ushered into the drawing room.

"Wasn't it a delightful reception we attended last evening?" he asked presently, by way of opening the conversation.

"Oh, yes," was the enthusiastic response; "but wasn't that sad about poor Mary, Queen of Scots? They cut her head off, you know."

It is to be regretted that the remainder of this very literary conversation is not reported.—[Minneapolis Journal.

The great cathedral in the City of Mexico is the largest in America and cost nearly $2,000,000.

The Great Mystery.

I know not whence or how or why I came.
I walk and talk—I laugh and cry—
I breathe to live—I live to die—
And dying, leave a name to fame, or shame.

I know not where or how or when I'll go.
The end will come some day, and then—
A sigh—a tear—a prayer—amen!
I know not now, but when I go I'll know.
—[H. T. Hollands, in Detroit Free Press.

HUMOROUS.

A towel trust has been established. It will come down with a crash.

A bridge should never be condemned until it has been tried by its piers.

Minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

A little learning in a fool, like scanty powder in a large gun, will sometimes make considerable noise.

She—don't you think Marion an intellectual-looking girl? The Brute—Why, no; I think she's quite pretty.

"Pa," said a five-year-old son, "can a rope walk?" "I think not my son," answered the father' "but it might if it were taut."

Hymer—Rather a thankless task, isn't it, writing poetry for the papers? Rymer—Thankless! No, indeed—thanks are about the only returns I get.

"This mummy fell to pieces as we were unpacking it," said the director of the museum to Gazzam. "Ah," replied Gazzam, "dead broke, evidently."

Although you grieve when
you are poor,
It's always well to learn—
You never really know for sure
Which way affairs may turn.

"Have you read my last novel, my dear friend?" "Certainly." "Well, and how did you like it?" "I laid the book down with the greatest satisfaction."

"Why do you always employ women as typewriters?" asked Mrs. Curtain Lecture. "So that I have something to dictate to," replied the unhappy man.

"I've got a new baby brother," said Tommy. "That's all right," answered Freddy; "but I'm going to have a new grown-up brother as soon as sister marries him."

"His attentions to you have been marked, have they not?" said the young woman's experienced friend. "Oh, yes. He has never taken the price-tag off any of his presents."

Maiden (listening to Mendelssohn's "Wedding March")—I don't see why they have the clashing of the cymbals. Young Mrs. Benedict—Why, as a symbol of the clashings which are to follow, of course.

The saddest, weariest, sorriest time
That ever springs beneath the sun
And put all tempers out of chime,
Comes when a holiday is done.

Mistress (to cook)—You know, Maria, I cannot allow you to receive your pretended cousin in the kitchen every evening. "You are very kind, mum, but he's so very shy, mum, he won't step into the parlor."

"This business of tracing one of my lost manuscripts makes me think of a dog I once owned," said Scribbler. "In what respect?" queried Mawson. "He had a habit of chasing his own tail," replied Scribbler.

Mrs. Billus—Why don't you pay it and say nothing, John? I wouldn't make so much fuss over a doctor's bill. Mr. Billus (cross-eyed with wrath)—I didn't say doctor's bill, Maria! I said doctored bill. It's from the gas company!

Said the superintendent of the Texas Penitentiary at Huntsville to a newly arrived delegate: "You have the privilege of working at any trade you prefer." "I'd like to keep on driving cattle to Kansas." Another gentleman in the same institution wanted to be a sailor.

In the Same Box.

"You have been in the army a great many years, but I never heard of your capturing anything," said an old coquette to a somewhat veneralbe officer.

"You ought to have a fellow feeling for me," was the reply.

"How so?"

"Because we both know what it is to grow old without making any conquests."—[Texas Siftings.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Lawmakers and Departments at Washington.

The Stewart Free Silver Bill Passes the Senate.

The Stewart Free Coinage bill, amended so as to include in its operation all the bullion now held by the United States Treasury Department has passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five.

The result was received with applause in the galleries and much demonstration of pleasure among the silver Senators on the floor. The contest lasted from 2 o'clock until 4:30, and was witnessed by many members of the House, who stood patiently in the in the spaces in the rear of the seats.

At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed by the unanimous consent agreement for the taking of the vote; Senator Gorman came to the front as one of the opponents of free silver, and virtually took the lead in that direction.

The Senate refused to recommit the Silver bill to the Finance Committee by a vote of thirty-one to twenty-eight. This was a test vote and a victory for the silver men.

Dilatory motions of various kinds were for a time resorted to, and after some filibustering the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate with the following amendment attached to it, on motion of Senator Morgan: "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver coin certificates."

Mr. Morgan explained that as the bill repealed the act of 1890, there would be no provision for coinage of silver dollars unless this amendment was adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed, 29 to 25.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was, in detail, as follows: Yeas—Democrats: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Kenna, Kyle (Farmers' Alliance), Mills, Morgan, Ransom, Turpie and Vest, 17; Republicans: Allen, Cameron, Dubois, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Peffer (Farmers' Alliance), Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott, 12; total, 29. Nays—Democrats: Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McPherson, Palmer and White, 7; Republicans: Allison, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Manderson, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, 18; total, 25.

The text of the amended silver bill, as it went to the House for concurrence, was as follows:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such silver bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, entitled: 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character,' and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates.

"The act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed."

The Government Finances.

The monthly public debt statement, just issued from the United States Treasury Department, shows a reduction in the debt during last month of $1,826,903, and during the fiscal year just closed of $11,386,299. The total debt, less $126,692,377 gold reserve and net cash balance, is $841,526,463, and of this amount $585,029,330 is interest-bearing debt, made up of $559,664,830 four per cent. and $25,364,500 two per cent. bonds.

The surplus in the Treasury, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback redemption fund, is $126,692,377, against about $154,000,000 on July 1 a year ago. Of the surplus in the Treasury, National bank depositaries hold $17,336,589, against $28,700,419 on July 1, 1891.

Government receipts from all sources during June aggregated $31,219,117, or half a million more than in June, 1891; customs receipts were $14,618,495, against $14,168,745 in June a year ago, and internal revenue receipts were $14,779,922, or nearly a million more than in June a year ago.

The receipts for the fiscal year just closed aggregate $356,933,302, against $401,976,132 during the preceding year.

Customs receipts during the year just closed aggregated $177,883,034, or forty-one and a half millions less than during the preceding year; internal revenue receipts were $153,543,255, or nearly eight millions more than in the preceding year, and receipts from miscellaneous sources were $22,529,175, or about five millions less than during the preceding year.

While the revenues of the Government for the last fiscal year were $45,000,000 less than during the previous year, the expenditures aggregated $361,348,669, or twenty-eight millions less than during the preceding year.

General Johnston, Commissioner.

The President sent to the Senate the name of George D. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, vice Hugh S. Thompson, resigned. Mr. Johnston was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, serving from Alabama. After the war he went to Louisiana, and remained several years, returning to Alabama to take charge of the Agricultural College at Tuscaloosa. Thence he went to South Carolina, where also he was at the head of a State institution of learning.

About a a year ago Mr. Johnston took up his residence a second time in Louisiana, and became active in the anti-lottery campaign then being waged. He visited the North as an agent of the anti-lottery organization. His appointment was urged by the Louisiana and Mississippi Senators especially. Senator White speaks of him as an excellent man, and the appointment as admirable. General Johnston is about fifty-five years old.

The Treaty Violated.

The President has just sent a message to the Senate in which he states that the position taken by this Government, as expressed in his previous communication to the Senate, that the canal tolls and regulations of Canada, of which complaint has been made, are in violation of the treaty with Great Britain, is not shaken, but rather confirmed.

The Sugar Bounty.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that during the past fiscal year sugar bounty was paid to the amount of $7,330,045, as follows: Cane sugar, $7,065,285; beet sugar, $240,098; sorghum sugar, $22,197; maple sugar, $2465.

tion, and placed in nomination Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico, Cal.

W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, was nominated by J. Lloyd Thomas, of that city.

Ohio, through L. B. Logan, presented Gideon T. Stewart, the venerable Buckeye Prohibitionist.

General Bidwell was nominated on the first ballot, taken at midnight. The vote on the first ballot for President stood: Bidwell, 590; Demorest, 139; Stewart, 179; Bascom, of New York, 3. Necessary to a choice, 487.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the convention nominated J. B. Cranfell, of Texas, for the Vice-Presidency on the second ballot.

After an address by Mr. Cranfell the convention adjourned sine die.

IMMENSE damage has been done in the County of Essex, England, by the pea weevil. In many cases whole fields of peas have been destroyed and have had to be plowed in and oats sown in their place.

NEGOTIATIONS have been begun between England, France, Belgium and Germany for the purpose of defining their respective spheres of missionary influence in Africa.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

27

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 10	@	$2 12½
Medium, 1891, choice....	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 80	@	—
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 35	@	2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	1 60	@	1 65
1891, bags.....	1 55	@	—
1891, Scotch.....	1 60	@	1 65
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	—	@	21
St. & Penn., firsts.....	19½	@	20
Western, firsts.....	19	@	20
Western, seconds.....	17½	@	18½
Western, thirds.....	16	@	17
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	—	@	20
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	18	@	19
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	16½	@	17½
Welsh tubs, extras.....	19	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	17½	@	18½
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	16½	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	17	@	18
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	15	@	16
Im. creamery, 3ds	13	@	14
Factory, firsts.....	14½	@	—
Factory, seconds.....	13½	@	14
Factory and dairy, thirds... .	—	@	13
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy.	8¾	@	8¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	8⅞	@	9
Full cream good to prime	8⅛	@	8¼
Part skims, choice.....	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4⅛	@	5
Part skims, common.....	2½	@	4
Full skims.....	½	@	1⅛
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	16	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	15½	@	15¾
Fresh, fair to prime.....	15	@	15⅛
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Southern, red, crate	1 50	@	2 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt.	—	@	—
Western, N. Y., qt.....	5	@	11
Up-River, per qt.....	5	@	12
Cherries, large, black, lb.....	10	@	12
Large, red and white....	8	@	10
Small and poor.....	4	@	6
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	1 00	@	1 25
Blackberries, Md., per qt...	7	@	10
Gooseberrries, prime green, qt.	6	@	7
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint.	5	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	24	@	25
1891, prime.....	23	@	23½
1891, common to good...	19	@	22
1890, common to choice.	14	@	19
Old odds.....	7	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12	@	—
Western, per lb.....	—	@	12
Spring Chickens, large, lb...	21	@	22
Small to medium.	16	@	18
Roosters, young & old, per lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	65	@	90
Southern, per pair.....	60	@	65
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 25	@	1 37
Southern, per pair.....	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights.....	14	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms.....	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	25	@	30
L. I. broilers.....	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	11	@	12
Western, per lb.....	11	@	11½
Ducks—Western, per lb.....	10	@	13
Eastern,., per lb.....	21	@	22
Spring, L. I. per lb....	21	@	22
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	22	@	23
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz.....	3 00	@	3 25
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	25	@	60
Norfolk, bbl.....	1 00	@	1 75
State, old, per bbl	30	@	75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	2 00	@	2 50
Norfolk, per barrel.....	25	@	50
Onions—Bermuda, per crate.	1 15	@	1 20
New Orleans, per bbl....	—	@	2 25
Egyptian, 112 lb sack...	1 75	@	2 25
Squash—Southern, marrow, per barrel,.....	75	@	1 00
Southern, yellow.....	75	@	1 25
L. I., yellow, barrel....	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., white, barrel.....	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., carrier crate.	1 25	@	1 50
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	50	@	1 00
Long Island, per bag....	75	@	1 00
String beans, Norfolk, wax, ½ bbl. crate.....	50	@	1 00
Norfolk., green.....	40	@	1 00
Cucumbers, Savannah, crate	30	@	40
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed.....	6	@	7½
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed.....	7	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3 25	@	4 35
Lambs, per lb.....	5½	@	7½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs.....	5 50	@	5 70
Dressed.....	7	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 25	@	4 55
Patents.....	4 60	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	91⅝	@	92⅛
Rye—State.....	83	@	87
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	53	@	66
Oats—No. 2 White.....	42	@	42½
Mixed Western..	37	@	40
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@	80
Straw—Long Rye.....	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	—	@	6.25c

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Cincinnati.

General John Bidewell, of California, Nominated for President.

The Prohibition National Convention met in the Music Hall at Cincinnati, Ohio. At 10 o'clock every delegation was in its place. Chairman Dickie, of the National Committee, called the convention to order and introduced the Rev. J. G. Evans, of Illinois, who led in prayer. The Rev. Dr. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, delivered the address of welcome, and was cordially received. The recommendation of the National Committee of John P. St. John for Temporary Chairman made the hall ring with cheers. At the conclusion of his speech on taking the chair the convention adjourned. It reassembled at 4 P. M., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of Colonel Eli Ritter, of Indianapolis, for Permanent Chairman and the Rev. Sam Small for Secretary.

The committee reported a recommendation that the votes cast should only represent the delegates in actual attendance, and that the votes of delegates who had not come to Cincinnati should not be announced by the Chairman of State delegations.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

On behalf of the Minority Committee Sam Small submitted a minority report, authorizing the casting of the full vote of each delegation. For nearly two hours the convention debated the question.

Groo, of New York, moved to substitute the minority report for the majority. At times the uproar was deafening, and Chairman St. John almost splintered his desk and lost his voice in an effort to secure even a semblance of order.

Finally, after the previous questions had been ordered by 200 delegates and the Chair had been unable to decide which side had the best of it on a viva voce vote, a call of the roll was ordered and the amendment was defeated by 721 to 359. The majority report was then adopted amid prolonged cheering. At twenty minutes to 7 the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. In the evening Eli F. Ritter, of Indianapolis, was presented as permanent presiding officer. He made a long address. At 10:15 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:30 next day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The second day's session opened with Permanent Chairman Eli Ritter, of Indianapolis, Ind., in the chair. A prayer of remarkable brevity was offered by the Rev. J. C. Quinn. W. W. Gibbs, of Virginia, offered this resolution:

"Whereas, The Prohibition party is not a sectional party, but a National party, and

"Whereas, The issues of the late Civil War were settled and settled forever: therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that speakers who are accorded the honor of addressing this convention be required to refrain from unnecessary references or illustrations that could be construed as a reflection on any of the participants in the late struggle."

Gibbs made a speech in its behalf, urging that the issues of the war were ended and buried and ought not to be resurrected. His resolution was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote.

The raising of the sinews of war was the next business. After two hours' exhortation and appeal it was announced that $20,000 had been handed up or guaranteed, one-fourth more than the amount secured at the Indianapolis Convention in 1888. At 12:15 a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

At two o'clock the Resolutions Committee presented a majority and minority report. The platform proposed by the majority of the committee declares for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal or State legislation.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages. The money of the country should be issued by the General Government only. An increase in the volume of money is demanded. Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign Governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. Railroads, telegraphs, and other public corporations should be controlled by the Government. Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry; therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen. Speculation in margins and cornering of grain, money and products should be suppressed. The report of the minority submitted by Col. Basdon, of West Virginia, favors the issue of legal tender Treasury notes exchangeable in gold or silver bullion on a plan similar to that which now floats $340,000,000 of greenbacks on $10,000,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin.

The majority report was adopted, and this from the minority report was added to the platform:

"Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in National politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote National unity, and insure the best welfare of the entire land."

At the evening session Chairman Pitter announced that the roll of States would be called for nominations for President of the United States. When California was reached ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, took the stage at the request of the delega-

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

SOUTH BURMAH and the East Indies intend to have a worthy exhibit at the Exposition.

Japan has applied for space in the World's Fair Mines and Mining building for a mineral exhibit.

A COLLECTIVE exhibit at the World's Fair by the various college fraternities in the United States is well assured.

THE Indian exhibit at the World's Fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terra del Fuego.

A SOLID gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the World's Fair, by a Helena (Montana) mine owner.

THE Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society will exhibit at the World's Fair, among many other interesting articles, a collection of specimens of old colonial and State bank money.

THE chair in which Thomas Jefferson sat while writing the Declaration of Independence is now owned by the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. It is reported that this interesting relic will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

A SCHOONER is now being fitted out at Halifax to go to the arctic regions to get ten or twelve Esquimo families, fifty or sixty persons in all, for exhibition at the World's Fair. Dogs, fishing implements, utensils, and everything necessary to show Esquimo life, will also be procured.

THREE World's Fair Commissioners from France are now in Chicago, to erect and decorate the building which will be the headquarters of France at the Fair, and to complete arrangements for installing the French exhibit. They say that France will have an exhibit unrivaled by that of any other Nation.

THE World's Fair grounds and buildings, now nearing completion, are so renowned as a most beautiful and interesting spectacle that not only do from 5000 to 12,000 people a day, at a cost of twenty-five cents apiece, inspect them, but the great majority of travelers who pass through Chicago devote a day or more to the same purpose.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, President of the Board of Lady Managers, who has recently returned from a European tour, reports that the women of Europe, particularly of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, are deeply interested in the World's Fair, and are working hard to make the woman's branch of it a splendid success.

AN exhibit of bells will be made at the World's Fair by a large manufacturing concern in this country, and the firm is planning to display it in a reproduction of the Tzar Kolokol (king of bells), the famous broken bell of Moscow, which is twenty-two feet in diameter and twenty-one feet three inches high, weighs 443,772 pounds, and is used as a chapel.

IT is probable that a number of genuine Astrakhan sheep, the finest specimens living, will be exhibited at the World's Fair. A dozen of them have recently arrived in this country from Persia, having been purchased there by United States Minister Beale for Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, who intends to try the experiment of raising the species in this country.

THOSE who have been charged with the preparation of the Turkish exhibit are making very extensive preparations to have it of superior merit and interest. They will charter a large ship to transport the exhibit. They will bring over 400 native Turks arrayed in their National costumes. They will reproduce at Chicago a street in Constantinople with all its peculiar crookedness and narrowness and its interesting bazars and restaurants. The bazars will be filled with salable articles of Turkish manufacture.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

YELLOW FEVER prevails in Honduras.

THE iron ore trade still remains stagnant.

THERE are fears of a cholera epidemic in Europe.

THE oils wells in this country supply 130,000 barrels a day.

HEREAFTER all telegraphing in Spain will be done by military operators.

THERE were no less than five stage robberies in Montana during June.

THE next President of the United States will receive about 7,000,000 votes.

THE pack of canned lobsters is expected to fall off fifty per cent. compared with last season.

A TUNNEL to cost $1,000,000 has been started at Leadville, Col., to drain the mining camps.

JAMES MULLEN, of Louisville, Ky., bled to death from a hole in his tongue about the size of a pin.

THE chiefs of the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians refuse to accept the beef issue from the Government.

THE embezzlements of the first six months of the present year amounted to the large sum of $8,895,814.

RELIEF boats provided and provisioned by the State, have left New Orleans for the flooded district of the State.

DROUTH famine in Northern Mexico and Southwest Texas looms up as one of the great calamities of the year.

ADVICES from nearly all business centres show a gradual growth in confidence, though not in the volume of business done.

THE Governments of Germany and Austria are acting in concert in the adoption of measures to prevent cholera from entering their countries.

UNITED STATES cavalry to the number of four hundred are encamped near Douglas, Wyoming, presumably to take a hand in the rustler troubles.

H. L. LINCKS, of Huron, South Dakota, Vice-President of the National Alliance, succeeds L. L. Polk, deceased, as President of the organization.

THE estate of the late Father Mollinger of Pittsburg, worth $800,000, and supposed to have been given to the curch, is claimed by a poor cousin living in New York.

THINGS are going to be lively in the Bering Sea this season. The migrating herds are now near the passes in the closed sea and the cruisers are following them.

ADVICES received through military sources indicate a revival of the revolutionary feeling among Mexican refugees and the lower classes of the lower Rio Grande border.

THE Spanish Government has taken possession of the largest shipbuilding works in that country, and is offering inducements for English shipwrights to superintend the work.

THE rose crops in Bulgaria and France have been so severely damaged by hoar frosts and cold rains that there is scarcely enough to supply the demands of the pomade manufacturers.

A CENSUS bulletin issued gives the number of industrial establishments in Canada at 75,768, an increase of sixty-one per cent; in ten years; capital invested, $353,000,000, an increase of 114 per cent.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A RAINY DAY.

Rain, rain, go away;
Phœbe's in despair.
Come again another day
When the trees are bare;
When the skies are gloomy,
When the birds have flown,
When there's not a blossom
The bee can call his own;
When the leaves are flying
All about the lawn,
When the wind is sighing
For the summer gone,—
That's the time for raining,
No matter how it pours.
And Phœbe then is quite content
To play all day indoors.
—[E. L. Sylvester, in St. Nicholas.

A QUEER PET.

Ned is just six, and is an authority on pets. He has had any number of dogs, cats, a pet pony, and a family of turtles have helped to destroy the domestic peace at Ned's home, but now he is very indifferent to all his pets but one—and such a one! He is a companion and confidant for his small master, and such a very dignified companion—so different from romping Carlo or frisky Fido. This new pet is a tall and stately rooster, with the most "boo'ful red chin."

Did you ever hear of the pride of the barnyard as a pet? Well, that is exactly what Ned's rooster is. He walks stiffly down the street with his young master to the door of the schoolhouse; then, when the door is shut on him, turns with a troubled little chuckle and walks home.—[New York Advertiser.

SPARROWS.

Two kinds of native sparrows are to be met with every day in the garden—the song-sparrow and the chippy. The former is nearly as large as the English sparrow, and wears the spotted brown dress of his race; his distinguishing mark being a splash of black on the centre of his breast. His cheery, distinct and oft-repeated song is easily learned and one is quite likely to come upon his nest in May, filled with greenish spotted eggs and sunk into a tuft of grass in the orchard.

The chippy, however, is far more sociable. It comes long before the buds have fairly opened, and waits about the doory ard until the leaves are out sufficiently to conceal its small, hair-lined nest and spotted green treasures hidden in the lilac or rose-bush. The chippy is smaller than a canary, has a brown back, an ashen, unspotted breast, and a cap of chestnut red. His only song is a fine, fluttering thrill.—[Detroit Free Press.

STRANGE CREATURES.

One of the most unfortunate animals in the world is the babakoto, or, as grown-up people with lots of time to spare like to call him, Indris brevicandatus. I call him unfortunate, because he labors under the disadvantage of resembling a monkey without the chief joy of the monkey's life—the one that compensates the monkey for his lack of beauty—which is, in brief, the ability to swing about on trees with his tail. The reason why the babakoto cannot swing by his tail is that he has no tail worth mentioning, and it is no doubt due to this fact that all the babakoto can do is to sit on a tree and whimper and wail. If you wish to see the babakoto in the full luxury of his woe, you must go to Madagascar, whither he has gone to live, to be rid, no doubt, of the saucy apes of Central Africa, who are said to have made cutting and uncomplimentary remarks about his caudal shortcomings.

A letter from one of my correspondents tells me of a kitten up in Maine that chews milk. It is a very singular thing for a kitten to do, but, after all, how does it exceed in queerness the habit of some little girls I know who masticate their ice cream before swallowing it, instead of prolonging the delight by letting it melt in their mouths, and trickle slowly and softly down into their throats? —[Harper's Young People.

His Principal Practice.

Pompous Judge—I hope you have much practice?

Young Lawyer—Yes, I have, thank you.

"I am glad to hear it. And in what branch is your practice mainly?"

"Mainly in economy."—[Texas Siftings.

THE ACTOR'S DAUGHTER.

"I should be almost inclined to curse you, Marie, if you did such a thing."

"Curse me! Oh, father!"

"There, there, Marie, do not weep. Of course I didn't mean that. But only think. For many years I have had a regular engagement, and should have saved money. If you should go to the manager, as you propose, and tell him that we were suffering for food—that your old father was lying sick in this miserable attic—he would tell you that I had been improvident—that I had squandered my money, and that now, in my utter helplessness, I must suffer the consequences of my folly."

"Father, you accuse yourself wrongfully. You have reared and educated a family of three, and for many years have cared tenderly for poor mother, even through all the varied stages of consumption."

The old actor's daughter sat silent and thoughtful for a time. She was revolving in her mind scenes and incidents of which her father was entirely ignorant. Let us describe them.

It was a period three months previous to the foregoing conversation. The mother had just been laid in the cold grave, and the father was, as now, unable to leave his room. The wolf was hovering around their door, and Marie, timid in action, but brave in heart, had resolved to assist the parent she loved so dearly.

It was a bitter winter's evening when she left her home for the purpose. The sharp blast cut her to the very heart, as she drew her thin mantle around her. But she had read in the papers that girls were wanted for the ballet at one of the theaters. They were to apply at the stage door that morning, but she had been unable to leave her father's side at that time. She feared she would be too late; still she could but try.

On reaching the stage door her heart almost failed her; but their home again rose up before her, and she ventured to accost the doorkeeper.

"Want to see the stage manager, eh?"

"Yes, sir, if you please."

"Better wait till tomorrow."

"I tried to come today, sir, but could not."

"Indeed! Oh, here he comes; you can apply to him now."

That functionary happened to be passing, and hearing the words understood their import at once. He turned a searching look upon the poor girl, and was about to pass on. But he caught sight of her face in the gaslight, and said: "Not bad looking if she is in rags. So you want an engagement, eh?"

"Yes, sir, if you please," replied Marie.

"To play Lady Macbeth, I suppose?"

"No, sir; for the ballet."

"Oh! Ever been on the stage before?"

"Only as a child, sir."

"Oh, only as a child! Do you sing?"

"Yes, sir—very well."

"Very well, so you think; I might not. Do you dance?"

"Yes, sir. Father was an actor, and he says I dance very well."

"Oh, then you can come tomorrow and try it."

"I will be here, sir."

"Bring your props with you."

Poor Marie hesitated; and the manager, observing this, said: "Oh, perhaps you don't know what I mean by props. Well, they are your feathers, jewels, ribbons, laces, tights, slippers, gloves, and so on. We only furnish the body of your dress."

The poor girl still hesitated, when the manager asked again, "Can't you furnish your own props?"

"I fear not at first, sir," was the timid reply.

"Then we don't want you."

The manager turned away, and Marie staggered toward the door, half blinded with grief and disappointment. But ere she had passed it a gentle hand was laid upon her shoulder, and a sweet voice exclaimed, "My dear child, come and see me tomorrow as early as possible. Here is my address."

Marie viewed the extended card and turned her eyes toward the speaker. She was a brilliant creature, and the poor girl tried to stammer forth a reply, but could not. She left the theater and took her way homeward. She could not help thinking of the beautiful lady and her magnificent dress, sparkling with jewels. What could she want with her?

Even bright pictures of the future rose before her vision, and these dulled the sharpness of her grief at the disappointment she had met with. She did not tell her father what she had done, or that she had an engagement to meet one of the great ladies of the theater.

On the next day Marie called at the place designated upon the card. Her visit was a lengthened one, but when she emerged from the lady's presence she looked comparatively happy.

One of the first things Marie did after returning home was to find the half finished play which her father was writing; and alone in her own apartment she passed much time over it. She was also from her home a great deal, during which time her father supposed her to be at labor in the tailoring establishment where she occasionally found employment.

But if she became cheerful immediately after her first visit to the theatrical lady, it was not long after before she began to be thoughtful—then sad. She became very pale, and at the time the conversation between herself and father, described in the first part of this sketch, took place, she looked as if she could endure but little more, either of physical or mental exertion.

The father had observed the increasing paleness of his child, and it had caused him much grief. But he had said nothing of the matter, for he did not know how he was to remedy it. He had been hopeful, but now had almost give up in despair.

As evening approached poor Marie grew still paler, but she spoke words of hope and comfort to her father, and that parent could not but look upon her in admiration as well as pity.

The hour came when business called her away. She pressed her marble cold lips to her father's brow. She held his hand in her own for a moment, and tear drops fell upon it. Then she said:

"Father, the darkest time is just before the dawn. Cheer up. I will return in a few hours, and tomorrow we will be richer than we are today."

The daughter left that wretched home. But no sooner had she taken her departure than her father began to think of her last words. They were strange. What could they mean? What act did Marie contemplate?

At first a suspicion swept across his mind—vague—but gradually assuming form. But as the thought pressed upon his brain it began to madden him, and for hours he tossed upon his bed of pain, calling for his child, praying for her safe return.

Midnight came and passed, and still Marie came not. Several times had the old actor resolved to arise and go in search of her, but he had not strength to do so, and as often would fall back upon his pillow, groaning in the agony of his soul.

Daylight came and still Marie had not arrived. But just as the sun began to throw its golden rays over the city, a carriage was heard to drive up before the actor's house. He listened. He heard a footfall upon the stairs and he recognized the footstep.

In a moment after Marie burst into the room. She rushed to her father's side and, throwing her arms around him, she wept.

The old man did the same; but he observed that Marie's dress was now of rich material and, putting her away, he contemplated her for a moment with a mournful expression. Then he said in a trembling voice: "Marie, my only child; your mother was a noble Christian woman. She would die before she would knowingly commit a wrong action. She knows your struggles and temptations, but will she approve of all your acts?"

"God and my sainted mother will both approve them!" exclaimed the girl in so earnest and deep a tone that it really startled her father; and as she spoke she fell upon her knees and raised her hands to Heaven.

"I believe you, Marie," said the father, "and I trust you will forgive me for harboring a suspicion for a moment. But tell me what has happened."

"I will, father. But you must promise in advance to forgive me for all that I have done without consulting you."

"I promise you."

"Well, then, I will commence by reading an article in the morning paper, which I procured as I came along."

"Does it refer to your affairs?"

"It explains all."

"Then let me hear it."

"Here is the extract, father:

"A DOUBLE TRIUMPH.—The new play produced at the theater last night proved to be one of the greatest successes of the season. Its name—"The Frozen Heart"—is sensational: the entire play abounds in beautiful passages and startling situations."

"'The Frozen Heart,'" repeated the old actor, "why, that is the title of my unfinished play!"

"Your play was completed by myself, dear father, and it was your production and my own which was brought out at the theater last night, and with such unbounded success."

The old man was stricken speechless for a moment, and then the tears started to his eyes. But it was only upon the examination of the manuscript that he could convince himself that such was really the fact.

After this point was settled his daughter said, "Father, will you hear more of the article?"

"Yes, read."

"I will. Here it is:

"We must admit, however, that the splendidly effective and affecting acting of the debutante did much to insure its great success. With regard to Marie, as she is called"—

"Marie, Marie!" repeated the old man. "Was it my Marie?"

"Yes, dear father, your own poor child, Marie, is the one here spoken of. And if my triumph brings me great joy, it is because I can provide for you now and repay you, to some extent, for the love and tenderness you have always bestowed on me."

It is not a wonder that father and daughter both wept. But those tears were of joy and gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon them. Who would snatch those blessings from the old actor and his child? Who would poison their delights and turn their now happy home into a place of sorrow?—Toronto Mail.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Mapleton borough School District for the year ending June 30, 1892.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt, of duplicate	$888 52	
" 5 per cent. on $115.91	5 80	
	894 32	

CR.

By exonerations		12 25
" 5 per cent. off $433.12		21 65
" 3 " " for collecting $433.12		12 99
" 5 per cent. for collecting $448.95		22 45
" Treasurer's receipts		825 12
Due Treas	14	
	894 46	894 46
Due Treas		14

DOG TAX COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$ 28 50	
" 5 per cent. on $8.50	42	

CR.

By exonerations		5 50
" 5 per cent. off $6.50		33
" 3 per cent. for collecting $6.50		19
" 5 per cent. for collecting $16.92		85
" Treasurer's recepts		15 22
Due borough		6 83
	28 92	28 92
Due Borough	6 83	

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

To amt. from 1890-91	$343 29	
" amt. from collector	825 12	
" state appropriations	321 24	

CR.

By vouchers		834 89
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		16 70
Balance Dr		638 06
	1489 65	1489 65
Amt. in Treasury	638 06	

DOG TAX ACCOUNT.

To amt. from 1890-91	$ 27 50	
" " " collector	15 22	
	42 72	

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT.

Whole number of schools	3
Average No. of months taught	6
No. of male teachers employed	2
No. of female teachers employed	1
Average wages of male teachers	$37 50
Average wages of female teachers	32 00
No. of male scholars attending all the schools	77
No. of female scholars attending all the schools	72
Whole number	149
Amerage daily attendance	105
Average per cent. of attendance	89
Cost of each pupil per month	.94
No. of mills levied for school purposes	10

RECEIPTS.

See Treas, acct. above	$1489 65

EXPENDITURES.

Furnishing houses	$105 16
Repairs	5 88
Teacher's wages	668 75
Fuel and contingencies	43 10
Salary of Treasurer	16 70
" " Secretary	12 00
	851 59
Cash on hand	$638 06
Dog tax fund	42 72
Total cash on hand	680 78

Witness our hands this 28th day of June, A. D. 1892.

H. H. SWOPE, President.

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, JR.,
GEPRGE W. MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
Auditors.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Camberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sonbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:40 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:37; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. P., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.	Rockhill	6 56p	9 56	12 56
2 22	10 42	7 56				
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

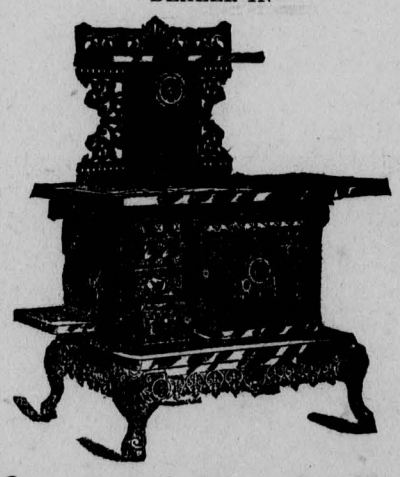
WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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